

**PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1976**

Australia .....	12.55 P.	Korea .....	6.25 A.M.
Belgium .....	50.5 P.	Lebanon .....	1.55 P.
Canada .....	1.00 P.	Luxembourg .....	2.10 P.
Denmark .....	8.50 D.M.	Malaysia .....	1.00 P.
Eire .....	16 P.	Netherlands .....	1.00 P.
Finland .....	2.20 P.M.	Nigeria .....	8.15 A.M.
France .....	2.50 P.	Norway .....	8.15 A.M.
Germany .....	1.50 D.M.	Portugal .....	12.55 P.
Greek Britain .....	13 P.	Spain .....	30 P.M.
Greece .....	13 D.M.	Sweden .....	8.20 A.M.
India .....	13.5 D.	Switzerland .....	1.10 P.
Italy .....	1.00 P.	Taiwan .....	1.10 P.
Japan .....	2.30 A.M.	Thailand .....	1.10 P.
Lebanon .....	1.55 P.	U.S.A. (East) .....	1.00 P.
Luxembourg .....	2.10 P.	U.S.A. (West) .....	1.00 P.
Malaysia .....	1.00 P.	Yugoslavia .....	1.00 P.

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## But Fear Tempers Hope

## Beirut Has Lofty Vision Of Rising From Ashes

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Dec. 23 (UPI)—Bankers and urban specialists have grandiose visions for the reconstruction of Beirut. Some of them propose to bulldoze the city's old commercial center, which is a heap of rubble now, and build a new city center on the landfill.

Newspapers print maps with graceful designs of cloverleaf traffic exchanges and tree-studded recreation areas replacing once-crowded neighborhoods. But expectations are more modest in the sections of the city where ordinary citizens are trying to pick up the pieces of their shattered lives. Hope is tempered by doubts about the future, by empty pockets and by continued fear.

The crazy-quilt economic and social patterns of Lebanon are reflected in the way the country is seeking a new life.

Shopkeepers are waiting with little conviction for the promised government subsidies to replenish their stock. They have hidden some merchandise in their cellars and in the villages in the mountains, and they borrow from brothers and cousins to get more.

A tailor is looking desperately for the clients who ordered the last suits he failed to finish before the war—19 months ago. He has found two out of 10 and says he needs three more to buy material and be back in business.

Many people talk of emigrating to join relatives abroad. More Lebanese are living abroad than in Lebanon and their relatives, rather than the government, are the source of capital that the average citizen is counting on.

Stolen goods worth millions of dollars are finding their way back into conventional trade channels.

The trading urge of the Lebanese is irrepressible and nearly everyone seems to be trading again. But, so far, it is commerce at subsistence level.

Nowhere are the material and

emotional obstacles to the common citizen's transition to peacetime living more tangible than on Assad el-Asaad Street, where the first shots of the war were fired.

The street connects the Moslem quarter of Shiyah in the southeastern part of the city with the Christian quarter of Ain el-Rummaneh. Both are crowded, modest middle-class suburbs.

On April 13 last year, a bus with 29 Palestinians drove down Assad el-Asaad from the Moslem section. About 200 yards into the Christian neighborhood in front of a small apartment building that also houses a church, Christian militiamen opened fire on the bus, killing all passengers.

Intended to Attack The Palestinians said it was murder. The rightist Christians said that the passengers were armed and had intended to attack. No weapons were found in the bus. The war was on.

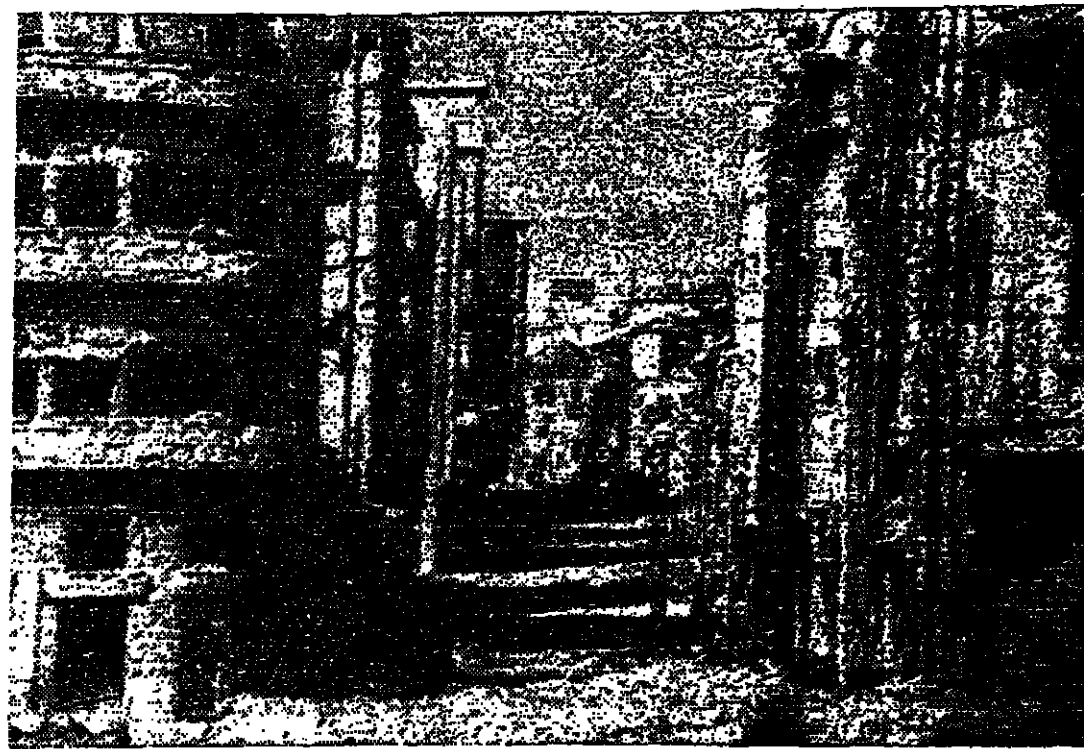
Now on the Moslem side of the old battle line, the first families are moving back into the gutted apartment blocks. Signs of life are sprouting inconspicuously in the pockmarked ruins: A child peeks through a gaping hole in a wall high above the street. Bedding is laid on broken balconies. An old man carts rich black earth from a dismantled wartime barricade to an incredibly green little garden behind his flattened wreck of a house.

About Ali, who has 10 children, is the only man back in his apartment on the last block of the Moslem quarter just short of the dividing line.

He is a merchant. His store across the street is a gaping black hole in a collapsed building. "Who did the bombing?" he was asked. His answer was a shrug. There are things that are still too dangerous to know.

None Drive Straight

Heimeted Syrian soldiers are posted at the intersection just beyond the building. Cars driv-



Burned buildings line what was once one of the busiest streets in Beirut.

ing along Assad el-Asaad street swing left or right at the crossroads. None of them drive straight on from the Moslem to the Christian quarter or back.

Because the street crossed the battle line at a right angle, it was a shooting gallery for heavy artillery and snipers. No one could move on it.

Inside the buildings, therefore, on the lower floors, every single wall has a hole through which fighters and civilians moved backward and forward parallel to the street through living rooms, bedrooms, kitchens and stairwells.

The holes are jagged and often resemble a human figure with broad shoulders and a head, as if a man had burst through the wall.

Three hundred yards down the street, in Christian Ain el-Rummaneh, the walls have similar holes. And the human problems are similar, except that fewer people left during the war and more have returned because the political and religious organizations in the neighborhood are strong and active. The schools are open again.

Here too, the first shop that opened was that of a grocer. The grocer, who supported his family during the war by driving his

small car as a cab in other, safer Christian neighborhoods, said that he had borrowed \$300 from a cousin to put the first stocks on his shelf.

Last week, he painted his store. Did he get his paint from his neighbor, the Moslem painter merchant down the street, he is asked. "Oh, no," he answers. "I wouldn't go over there. And we don't want them over here."

Salary Paid

A bearded young man working at a butcher's bench said that his real calling was that of station chief in the national postal service. He hopes to return to his job the first of January. But his salary was paid all through the war, he said, adding that he was a fighter in the Phalangist militia force, the principal rightist military organization.

Across the street, an older man was hammering shelves into place in another one-room shop. He is waiting to see how things turn out. If the peace is still holding next month, he said, he will start repairing radio and TV sets again after having been closed for 19 months.

How did he feed his family during the fighting, he was asked. "I was a sergeant in the French

Army before independence and they never missed a payment of my pension," he answered.

Over on the Moslem section of the street, a middle-aged man in overalls, who said he employed 250 workers before the war, was trying to coax an ancient cement mixer into action.

In a typical feature of Lebanese reconstruction techniques, he was not repairing the existing apartment but adding new floors on top of two gutted and uninhabitable buildings.

Zoning regulations have been ignored for the last two years and landlords are now building quickly what they fear they will not be allowed to build in a few months.

The government has issued a declaration saying that all structures built without permission will be torn down. But out near the airport, squatters driven from the city's slums during the fighting have built hundreds of one-story houses on land that does not belong to them. They are not worried about the government's threat.

The government has not yet been able to remove scores of similar houses built nearby by earlier squatters during the seven-month period of civil strife in 1968.

## Peking Urges Harder Work, Hinting 1976 Was a Bad Year

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Dec. 23 (UPI)—Peking has called for better management, harder work and increased efficiency in China's factories amid indications that 1976 has generally been a poor year for the country's industry.

The call, contained in an editorial in the party paper, *Jenmin Jih Pao*, is part of the current effort by China's new leaders to put the country's economy back on its feet after a year of disruptive political strife.

"We must work hard" to build up modern industries throughout China, the editorial said. It added that China's 850 million people must also now "make up for the losses caused by interference and sabotage by the gang of four," the epithet applied to Chiang Ching-kuo, Mao Tse-tung's widow, and three other disgraced Politburo members now denounced as sham leftists.

Production Drop

After averaging growth of nearly 10 per cent a year over the last 15 years, China's industrial output declined to a 7-per cent increase in the first half of the year. Peking has released little overall information since then, but analysts believe production dropped considerably further in the third quarter and that a number of factories may not reach their annual targets.

In addition, the beginning of China's fifth five-year plan from 1976 to 1980 has had to be delayed a year because of conflict over economic priorities earlier this year during the anti-rightist campaign.

The editorial pledged not to modify Mao's demanding economic policies, including presumably his opposition to wage raises and bonuses for workers, which have been largely frozen since the Cultural Revolution. But the editorial suggested that Hua Guofeng, the new chairman of the Chinese Communist party and a career party administrator, apparently hopes to restore production through better management.

In the end, this may well amount to revising Mao's ideas, in practice if not in name.

Industry, Frugality

The editorial called for "strengthening the management

## Botswana Urges UN Meet on Raid

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 23 (AP)—Botswana today asked for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss "serious acts of aggression" by Rhodesia.

In a letter issued today, Botswana charged that "the illegal white minority regime in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia" has stepped up acts of subversion, murder, arson and kidnapping against Botswana under the pretext that Botswana was supporting and harboring freedom fighters.

It gave no details but claimed that the aggression took place last Friday and Saturday.

## Polish Police Raid Group Of Dissidents

WARSAW, Dec. 23 (Reuters)—

Polish security police today raided the homes of several members and supporters of the Workers Defense Committee (WDC) in a move reportedly aimed at foiling plans by the dissident group to issue a communiqué.

The police detained a 42-year-old woman writer, Anka Kowalska, who works closely with the committee and searched her apartment before taking her to security headquarters.

The committee, set up in September to aid Poles jailed or dismissed from their jobs after food riots here last June, has its communiques typed in the homes of sympathizers. The typists move around so as to evade police searches.

Today security men also raided the homes of two members of the WDC, Antoni Maciejewicz and Piotr Natmiski, who had previously been detained and questioned. The men were interrogated.

A WDC spokesman said he believed the homes of other committee members had been raided this morning and the members detained.

Observers said the police actions were probably designed to seize copies of a communiqué now under preparation. This had been the aim of previous raids in Warsaw.

The defense committee has attracted the support of a number of students at Warsaw University. It has raised funds to cover medical and legal aid and to help families of the imprisoned workers.

Partly as a result of public opinion and the committee's work, some of the more severe prison sentences have been reduced and men serving lighter sentences have been freed on parole.

## Police Seal Off Cape Town Areas

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 23 (AP)—

An estimated 500 police moved into two African townships here today, sealed off the areas and launched a house-to-house search.

A police spokesman said the operation, after two days of unrest, was aimed at arsonists and their leaders. Mobs of youths attacked at least five houses in the townships of Guguletu and Nyanga, carried furniture into the street and burned it. No casualties were reported.

The police spokesman said the search operation was designed to prevent the outbreak of full-scale rioting. Most of South Africa's black and "colored" (mixed-race) townships have been calm since mid-October.

20 Hurt in Mass Crash

AVALLON, France, Dec. 23 (Reuters)—

About 20 motorists were injured in a mass pile-up in thick fog on the superhighway linking Paris and southern France near here today. Police said 49 cars and 7 trucks were involved.

## British Envoy to Explore New 'Structure'

## U.S. Backs U.K. Bid to Alter Rhodesia

By Murray Matder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (UPI)—Britain's Lord Richard said yesterday that he has U.S. support to explore "a different structure" than Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's original five-point plan for achieving black majority rule in Rhodesia.

Mr. Richard, who is chairman of the recessed Geneva conference on Rhodesia, said Britain is prepared to play "a balancing role" in transferring power from white to black rule. But Britain, he said at a news conference here, is "not going to be responsible for the day-to-day running of the country."

After Christmas, Mr. Richard will take soundings in Africa on a series of British initiatives to try to break the deadlock that tied up the Geneva talks for nearly eight weeks.

Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Africa, said that Mr. Kissinger's formula succeeded "in getting all the parties to the bargaining table." But the irony, Sen. Clark said, is that "the five points are just not the basis on which a settlement could be reached."

Every Support

Britain would be given "every support" for its diplomacy, Sen. Clark said.

It was only after Mr. Kissinger—in September—obtained a commitment from Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith to "independence under black majority rule in Rhodesia" within two years that Britain agreed—earlier this month—to take a direct role in the transition to majority government.

Mr. Smith contends that he accepted "a package deal" for apportioning power in a transition government which Britain, with U.S. support, is now trying to change fundamentally. Rhodesia's black nationalists insist on Britain resuming its legal responsibility over its former colony, disavowing Mr. Smith's commitment to surrender power.

Under the terms which Mr. Smith put into the Kissinger plan, and which the black nationalists rejected at Geneva, whites would retain control of the Ministries of Defense and Law and Order during the transition from white to black rule. The present target date for black majority rule is March 1, 1978.

Britain's current proposal would install a British commissioner in the transition government and would explore options for changing the control of the two ministries.

Mr. Richard said that the possible variations include: a British official in charge of the Ministries of Defense and Law and Order during the transition; a committee of Rhodesian blacks and whites with a British chairman for both ministries; assigning one ministry to a black, the other to a white, or giving both ministries to a white who is not a member of Mr. Smith's white-supremacist Rhodesian Front.

In addition, as previously reported, Britain is considering bringing in both black and white military officers from Commonwealth countries—notably Nigeria, Canada and India—to assure order in Rhodesia during the transition.

Mr. Richard, who conferred with Mr. Kissinger on Tuesday, said the secretary "expressed support" for the British initiatives, and Mr. Richard lauded Mr. Kissinger for "a massive achievement" in his diplomacy. At Geneva, however, Mr. Richard said, it became evident that "the amount of suspicion" between the Smith government and the Rhodesian black nationalists was so intense that it became advisable "to look at a different structure" for a solution.

"I think that the core of our problem at this stage," Mr. Richard said, "is to persuade the Rhodesians to accept a different structure."

The major targets, among those who failed to show up at the plenary session of the farm conference in Peking earlier this week were Minister of Culture Yu Hui-yung; Minister of Public Health Lin Hsiang-ping, and the minister in charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Chiang Tse-tung. All are thought to be under detention.

In Shanghai, once the stronghold of the group of four, the city's three former top-ranking permanent administrators also failed to appear at functions this week for a delegation from Romania and are said by diplomatic sources to be "under investigation."

According to the sources, the purge in Shanghai has spread to many factories where labor union leaders had risen to senior positions during the Cultural Revolution. Similar purges of labor leaders are also said to be under way in other industrial centers.

## Peking Hints Death Penalty

(Continued from Page 1)

the only surviving vice-chairman of the party. Mr. Yeh's name is now frequently linked with Mr. Hua's for special mention before those of other party leaders in the press.

Major Targets

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1st Election Detainees

Released on Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 23 (UPI)—

The government of Prime Minister Michael Manley, which was elected to another five-year term last week, yesterday began releasing the more than 200 persons detained under the country's state-of-emergency legislation.

In the first group, 21 persons were released from the special detention camp in Kingston. A total of 208 others are still being held. Three of those released were placed under house arrest.

## Uganda Regime Denies It Killed Woman Hostage

NAIROBI, Dec. 23 (AP)—

A Ugandan government spokesman today denied a U.S. newspaper report (UPI, Dec. 23) accusing President Idi Amin's military regime of murdering hijacking hostage Dora Bloch after the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport last July.

He described the Los Angeles Times story as "typically biased Western reporting."

The spokesman, reached from here by telephone, said a special commission set up by Marshal Amin to investigate Mrs. Bloch's mysterious disappearance from a hospital in Kampala had exonerated the government of any involvement in her disappearance or death.

The spokesman, who said he was a "senior military officer" and asked not to be identified, said the report accusing Marshal Amin of ordering Mrs. Bloch's death in reprisal for the Israeli raid was "a gross misrepresentation of the facts."

Killer Reported Known

LONDON, Dec. 23 (Reuters)—

A British member of Parliament said today that relatives of Mrs. Bloch know the name of the person who murdered her after the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport.

The MP, Greville Janner, a friend of the family, said they also know the exact location of her grave and the names of at least three persons who were at the burial.



Ivor Richard

various parties that having a British presence is the way to square the circle.

This means convincing Mr. Smith, and also South African Prime Minister John Vorster, a central figure in Mr. Kissinger's Rhodesian diplomacy, that the transition formula must be changed to produce an agreement.

Mr. Richard, who is Britain's permanent representative to the United Nations, also has conferred with Secretary of State

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Notre nouvelle ligne  
Votre nouveau parfum

**SHOCKING YOU**

*Schiaparelli*

PARIS





# Residential Energy Adviser, HEW Secretary and CIA Director Are Designated

## James Schlesinger

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—President Jimmy Carter's new energy adviser, James Schlesinger, is an economist and diplomat whose experience in policy was mainly his 18 years as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Where Mr. Schlesinger's career was directed largely to military issues—developing weapons for the United States and denying them to other nations.

Mr. Schlesinger, 47, has a reputation as a brilliant analyst and planner—a gambler—that helped him climb economics professor to bank strategist and into administration as a federal budget director, AEC chairman, CIA director and finally secretary of defense.

Mr. Schlesinger adds a reputation as a political survivor: a conservative Republican, but from a Republican administration, retaining armistice as incoming Democratic president-elect.

Feb. 15, 1929, in New City, the son of an accountant, Mr. Schlesinger had a Jewish upbringing, became a Lutheran in 1930.

He was the "hardest worker" in his senior year at the Horace Bushnell School, Mr. Schlesinger got his degree in economics from Harvard in 1950, graduating with a cum laude and with membership in Phi Beta Kappa.

Mr. Schlesinger was taken to a Swiss government expelled on condition that he would be extradited later to a country to face trial for alleged war crimes.

Mr. Schlesinger has led a relatively obscure academic life at the Johns Hopkins University Center for Advanced International Studies in Washington since Mr. Ford fired him.

But now, just over a year later, Mr. Schlesinger is on his way back in. He will appear before a federal prosecutor Monday.

After a year of European travel on a fellowship, he returned to Harvard for a master's degree in 1952 and a doctorate in 1954.

Mr. Schlesinger was assistant and then associate professor of economics at the University of Virginia from 1955 to 1958. He moved to the Rand Corp., a famous "think tank" of consultants to the federal government in Santa Monica, Calif.

At Rand, he studied the difficult question of how to prevent the worldwide spread of nuclear weapons. He became director of strategic studies.

Mr. Schlesinger was recruited at the beginning of Richard Nixon's administration in 1969 as an assistant director of the Bureau of the Budget. He served as acting director of the bureau while Mr. Nixon converted it into the more comprehensive Office of Management and Budget.

While with OMB in 1971, Mr. Schlesinger headed an evaluation of U.S. intelligence-gathering activities, which led to a reorganization and set the stage for his later appointment to the CIA.

In August, 1971, Mr. Schlesinger became chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, where he quickly gained attention by taking his wife and two of their eight children to remote Amchitka Island in the Aleutians for the controversial underground explosion of a nuclear warhead. It was his personal response to the protests of environmentalists who feared the test would be unsafe.

In January, 1973, Mr. Schlesinger was confirmed to head the CIA, then being buffeted by the Watergate scandal.

Secretary of Defense Only five months later, Mr. Nixon nominated Mr. Schlesinger as secretary of defense to replace Elliot Richardson, who was moving into the attorney general's office vacated by John Mitchell.

There he remained through the resignation that 23 defense officials took free entertainment at the Maryland hunting lodge of Northrop Corp., a major defense contractor, recurrent battles with a budget-cutting Congress, the resignation of Mr. Nixon and his replacement by Mr. Ford, the final collapse of South Vietnam, the military rescue of the U.S. freighter Mayaguez after its seizure by Cambodia and, for a while, through his demands for a tougher-than-Kissinger position on relations with the Soviet Union.

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James Schlesinger, Jimmy Carter, Theodore Sorensen and Joseph Califano Jr. in Plains.

## Joseph Califano Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Joseph Califano Jr. is the kind of man who gets lost in a crowd. But Lyndon Johnson used to say, "When Joe speaks, that's my voice you hear."

Mr. Califano, 45 and still unmarried, but considered exceptionally talented at getting things done, was named by another Democrat, President-elect Jimmy Carter, to be secretary of health, education and welfare.

He brings broad domestic experience to the job.

During the Johnson years, Robert McNamara called him "the man who, next to the president, has contributed more than any other individual in our country to the conception, formulation and implementation of the program for the great society."

McNamara's Techniques It was Mr. Califano who applied Mr. McNamara's Pentagon systems-analysis techniques to Mr. Johnson's domestic agencies. It was Mr. Califano who put together a National Security Council-type staff at the White House to coordinate domestic agency efforts.

Mr. Califano also refereed anti-poverty disputes among cabinet members and prodded bureaucrats to get domestic programs moving.

Mr. Califano supervised the writing of Mr. Johnson's 1968 state of the union message. He worked out details of other presidential messages with various,

often-competing agencies. He wrote some of the messages himself, edited others and briefed committee chairmen and reporters.

And he argued with Mr. Johnson—as much as anyone ever could argue with him—about the programs themselves.

Patrick Anderson, a student of White House advisers, credits Mr. Califano with putting tangible items, such as money for police training and equipment, into Mr. Johnson's anti-crime bill.

Mr. Anderson said that Mr. Califano lost to Mr. Johnson in his effort to get a federal program coordinator appointed in every major city. Mr. Johnson decided a federal "mayor" in each city would be political dynamite.

Mr. Califano's title was presidential assistant and he followed in the footsteps of Tom Corcoran, Sherman Adams, Ted Sorensen and Bill Moyers.

Mr. Anderson calls him less aggressively charming than Mr. Corcoran, not as curt as Mr. Adams, less likely than Mr. Sorensen to appear on news magazine covers and not as philosophical as Mr. Moyers.

Mr. Anderson quotes one Califano friend as saying, "There

aren't any stories about Joe; he just gets things done."

Mr. Anderson said Mr. Califano was a firm advocate of the Johnsonian thesis of "a hand up, not a handout."

A Brooklyn native without a Brooklyn accent, Mr. Califano got his bachelor of arts degree from Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., in 1952. He got his law degree, cum laude, at Harvard three years later.

He spent his next three years in Washington as a uniformed Navy lawyer. Then Mr. Califano joined the New York law firm of former Republican Gov. Thomas Dewey.

In 1961, he became special assistant to the Pentagon's general counsel. Catching the attention of higher-ups, Mr. Califano moved up to special assistant to the secretary of the Army, then general counsel for the Army and finally to Mr. McNamara's right hand.

Virtually every important Pentagon paper passed through his hands.

He was deeply involved in matters that concerned Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, use of Army troops in the Selma civil rights march and the 1964 riots in Panama. He also coordinated early stages of the program to build a supersonic airliner.

Since his White House days, Mr. Califano has been a partner of Edward Bennett Williams in the Washington law firm of Williams, Connolly and Califano.

## Theodore Sorensen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Theodore Sorensen, the man President-elect Jimmy Carter has chosen as director of the CIA, has observed the U.S. intelligence community in its finest and darkest hours.

As one of President John Kennedy's closest advisers, Mr. Sorensen sat in on the meetings of the "executive committee" of top administration officials during the October, 1962, Cuban missile crisis.

Mr. Sorensen's first exposure to the CIA had occurred more than a year earlier in the aftermath of the disastrous Bay of Pigs invasion.

"Ted was always there," recalls an intelligence official who participated in both events. "But he wasn't an activist. He was just a listener and made sure he had the facts right."

There are some who question whether that qualifies the 48-year-old Mr. Sorensen for his new role.

Qualifications Questioned Kenneth O'Donnell, who was President Kennedy's appointments secretary, says Mr. Sorensen is "a terribly competent fellow" and "one of the most brilliant guys I know."

But Mr. O'Donnell adds, "I don't know what qualifications he has to head the CIA; that's not his bag."

A former high-ranking intelligence official who claims to know the feelings of many top CIA employees, said, "This man doesn't have any experience. He has no track record. He's just a lawyer and a speech writer."

Others counter that there are few training grounds for intelligence outside the CIA and that the most important asset the nation's chief intelligence officer can bring to the job is access to the president.

McCone and Bush Neither John McCone, who headed the CIA during the Kennedy administration, nor George Bush, the current director, had any previous experience in the spy business. But both have received high marks from career CIA officers for their performance in office.

Mr. Sorensen had the ear of John Kennedy. "Whenever anything became very big, very major, very important, President Kennedy wanted Ted in on it," recalls Lee White, a Washington lawyer who attended the University of Nebraska Law School with Mr. Sorensen and later worked under him at the White House.

In the Bay of Pigs operation, the CIA underestimated the support of the Cuban people for Fidel Castro.

Mr. Kennedy "was agast at his own stupidity, angry at having been badly advised by some

and let down by others and anxious, he said, that I start giving some time to foreign affairs." Mr. Sorensen wrote in a book about the Kennedy White House.

Brush With War Mr. Sorensen's role of observer continued into the Cuban missile crisis, in which aerial reconnaissance photos and reports from a CIA agent inside Russia helped Mr. Kennedy face down the Russians in the world's closest brush with nuclear war.

Mr. Sorensen rarely spoke during the deliberations of the "executive committee" but he drafted the speech in which Mr. Kennedy first told the U.S. people

about the impending confrontation with the Russians over the missiles in Cuba.

As a result of his role in the crisis, Mr. Sorensen testified last year before the Senate Intelligence Committee investigating CIA plots to kill Mr. Castro. Mr. Sorensen swore that the subject of murdering Mr. Castro never was mentioned in his presence.

Mr. Sorensen, who had worked for Mr. Kennedy since 1953, left the government shortly after the president was killed in Dallas. After writing a book about the Kennedy years, he joined the New York law firm of Paul, Weiss, Ruskind, Wharton and Garrison.

## Carter Names Schlesinger; Sorensen Receives CIA Post

(Continued from Page 1)

of total energy demands and added that the Carter administration would have to "define that challenge for the American people."

Mr. Carter said Mr. Schlesinger's first priority would be energy conservation to "reduce the dependence that presently exists on an overuse of oil and natural gas and shift toward enhanced uses of coal," with nuclear power making up the difference.

Mr. Schlesinger said he wanted more efficient auto engines

and appliances, and less heat waste. He promised to "do something" about energy conservation, not just talk about it.

Mr. Carter was a bit ambiguous when asked his attitude toward HEW regulations that require federal funds be denied to school districts that do not comply with HEW's desegregation guidelines.

"Well, I would hope that the HEW guidelines would be compatible with the Supreme Court ruling and the laws of this country," he said at first, without indicating that he knew of any that were not.

"I would comply completely with those laws," he continued, and then he criticized HEW for issuing "ten times more regulations . . . than all the laws passed by Congress combined."

David Matthews, the present secretary of HEW, has made simplifying the agency's regulations one of his prime goals. Mr. Carter said Mr. Califano will have the chance to simplify the regulations even further. Then he added that he was sure Mr. Califano would "agree when he's questioned to make sure that we have a maximum attention given to the maintenance of civil rights and equality of opportunity for our people in the public schools and otherwise."

Mr. Carter also said he would give "the American people and the press corps a Christmas present" by not making any more public statements until after Christmas.

## Top Grain Firm Sued by U.S. for Shipping Fraud

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Justice Department, citing repeated instances of fraud in overseas grain shipments financed with government money, yesterday sued a major grain company for \$22.1 million in damages and penalties in connection with the alleged cheating.

The \$2-count complaint against Cook Industries, Inc., of Memphis was believed to be the largest civil fraud case against a grain-trading house on record.

One of 14 government programs in which the cheating was alleged to have occurred was shipment of free food to relieve hunger and malnutrition abroad. Documents submitted along with the suit charged that the company lied on government certificates about the quantities and quality of grain loaded aboard more than 150 vessels to about 25 countries from June, 1969, to March, 1974.

The company said that it intends to contest the claims.

## Carter Ready to Accept Brezhnev's Peace Overtures but Vows to Remain Alert

By Don Irwin

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 23.—President Jimmy Carter said yesterday that he is ready to give Brezhnev's recent friendly overtures toward his administration but that he will not be into a false sense of security.

Question came up during conversation with reporters Mr. Carter was flying back to Georgia home after attending funeral services for Mayor Richard Daley.

A reporter asked if the President-elect gave full credit to assurances by Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev that the Soviet Union would go out of its way in the early months of the Carter administration to avoid confrontations with the United States.

"I think I can say that I believe it," Mr. Carter replied. "But I'll be prepared if my belief is ill-founded." At this point, I believe what he says but I won't just be lulled into a sense of unnecessary security."

Mr. Carter said that he shared the concern expressed Tuesday by Harold Brown, his choice for defense secretary, about the long-range threat to U.S. security raised by the relative increase in Soviet military spending. He said that he expected to be briefed on the matter during a final pre-inauguration visit to Washington.

Mr. Carter also sketched some details of the expanded role he has in mind for Vice-President-elect Walter Mondale in the new administration.

He said that he would ask Mr.

Mondale to assume "unprecedented responsibilities for a vice-president" and to "play a strong, active role, probably within the White House itself, on a full-time basis."

Asked if Mr. Mondale would be assigned an office in the White House instead of the nearby Executive Office Building, where modern vice-presidents have been based, Mr. Carter said that this was "our present plan."

Mr. Carter said that he would make sure Mr. Mondale is "as

well briefed as I am" in all affairs bearing on presidential responsibilities. But the only specific assignment he mentioned for Mr. Mondale was to act as chairman of cabinet groups which will be organized to deal with large policy areas.

Mr. Carter qualified predictions by his aides that he would take no foreign trips during his first year in office.

"I reserve the right to take a foreign trip if I choose, but my plan is to stay close to home,"

he said. "The only trip that I would contemplate at this point would be a some international meeting where several leaders meet together."

Asked if he might go to Japan, where an economic summit meeting is planned for the spring, Mr. Carter replied, "possibly."

© Los Angeles Times.

Special Help Needed WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The top three members of Mr. Carter's economic team met yesterday and appeared to agree that the economy will fall short of the President-elect's goals next year unless it gets special help.

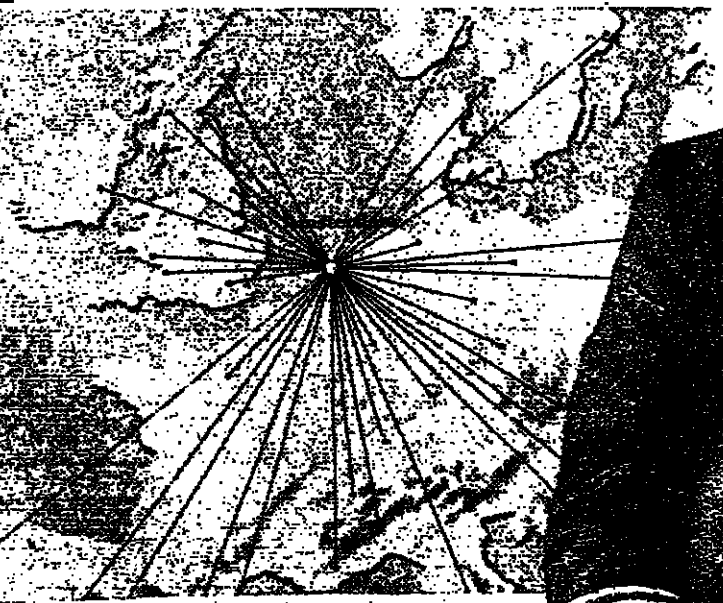
It was their first meeting since their nominations. They will meet with Mr. Carter in Plains tomorrow for additional discussions on the economy.

The three are Michael Blumenthal, nominated Treasury secretary; Bert Lance, named to be director of the Office of Management and Budget; and Charles Schulze, chosen as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

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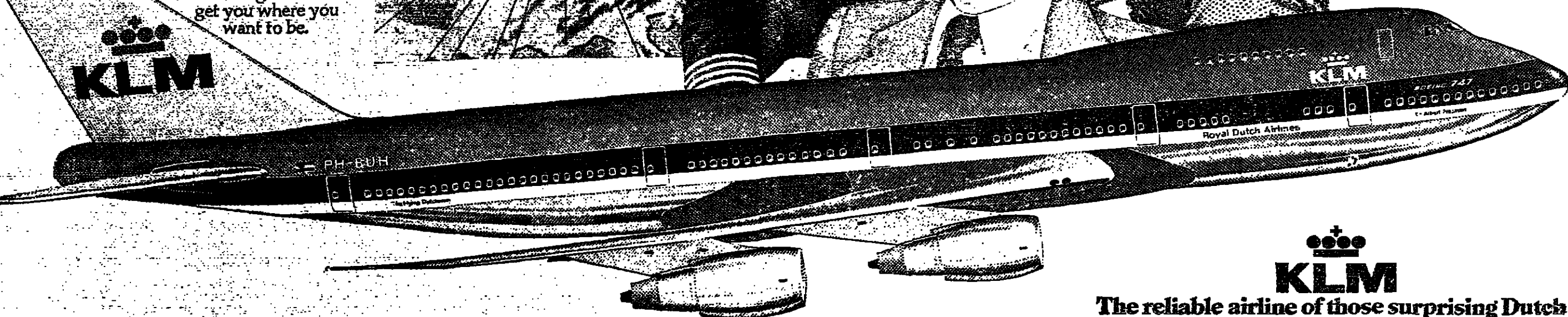
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# CIA-ITT Collusion in '73 Senate Probe Reportedly Charged

By Seymour M. Hersh

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (NYT).—A federal grand jury is hearing allegations that high officials of the CIA and the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. were involved in a conspiracy to fabricate and coordinate the statements they made to a 1973 Senate inquiry into ITT's role in Chile. Justice Department sources said yesterday.

The sources, who have first-hand knowledge of the investigation, said that the grand jury was concentrating on the activities of Richard Helms, the former CIA director who recently resigned as ambassador to Iran, and two ITT officials, Harold Gersen, the corporation's president, and John McCone, a member of its board of directors who served as CIA chief from 1961 to 1965.

Mr. Helms was depicted by one high-level source as the current "primary target" of the jury, which is meeting in Washington and is not expected to complete its investigation before the Car-

ter administration assumes office next month. A grand jury investigation is preliminary to any indictment and does not necessarily result in one.

Mr. Helms could not be reached yesterday. His attorney, Edward Bennett Williams of Washington, said he would have no comment. At the offices of Mr. Gersen and Mr. McCone, they were both said to be out of the country.

Appeared in November

An employee in Mr. McCone's Los Angeles business office acknowledged, however, that the former CIA chief had testified last month before the grand jury in connection with his Senate testimony.

Edward Gertty, a senior ITT vice-president for corporate relations, said that the concern had agreed with the government prosecutors in the case "not to say anything if they won't say anything."

Officials said that the renewed Justice Department investigation has received specific statements

and allegations about meetings at which participants from ITT and the CIA allegedly discussed and agreed upon testimony to be presented to the Multinational Corporations Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

That subcommittee, headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, held public hearings in March and April at which officials from the CIA and ITT reportedly testified that there had been no exchanges of intelligence information or other covert contacts between the two about Chile.

Asked whether such testimony had been prearranged, a key government official said: "We have statements about it, but there's a lot to be corroborated."

"I think it's there," he said of the government's pending conspiracy case.

**Issue of Contributions**

In related testimony, Justice Department officials said, Mr. Gersen repeatedly told the Senate committee that ITT had not made any direct contributions to any politicians or political party before Chile's 1970 presidential elections.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities reported late last year that it had learned that ITT, after receiving direct advice from the CIA on how to proceed, forwarded \$350,000 in cash to a leading conservative candidate before the election. The Intelligence Committee has turned over its

records to the Justice Department, sources said.

Mr. Gersen subsequently told a stockholders' meeting in May that the \$350,000 "may have been sent to Chile" in 1970. He added that what he termed "this later information" was not consistent "with my previous knowledge."

Mr. McCone, asked a general question about corporate political contributions, declared: "I think multinational corporations, operating throughout the world, must be very, very careful not to involve themselves in the local politics of the host country, and that is the policy of ITT."

At the time of Multinational Corporations subcommittee hearings in 1973, it was not publicly known that the CIA had initiated a major secret operation of its own against the govern-

ment of Chilean President Salvador Allende, spending more than \$8 million to prop up Mr. Allende's opponents. Mr. Allende, a Marxist whose election in 1970 was bitterly opposed by the U.S. government and corporation, died during a coup d'état in September, 1973.

Mr. Helms, who will leave his ambassadorial post at the end of the year, has been under Justice Department investigation for two years because of his previous Senate testimony denying that the CIA had conducted domestic intelligence and also denying that the agency had financially supported the opponents of Mr. Allende.

The reinitiated grand jury investigation was spurred by all sources agreed by the decision of Harold Hendrix, former Miami newspaperman and ITT political operative, to cooperate with government prosecutors in return for being permitted to plead guilty to a misdemeanor charge stemming from his admittedly false testimony before the 1973 Senate hearing.

Hendrix reportedly told department investigators that he had lied about the extent of his and ITT's involvement with the CIA during the hearings.

He pleaded guilty Nov. 5 to the misdemeanor charge of "withholding information" from Congress and was sentenced on Nov. 30 by a federal court judge in Miami to a fine of \$100 and three months of nonreporting probation.

Some details of the scope of the government's investigation inadvertently became known during Hendrix's hearing on sentencing because U.S. District Court Judge James King, who heard the case, insisted that the government prosecutors "go into more details" as a condition, said, before he permitted the plea-bargaining arrangement to stand.

A transcript of that proceeding, made available to The New York Times, disclosed that Justice Department officials had been interrogating past and present CIA officials in recent

## Egypt Sentences 6 in Torture Case

CAIRO, Dec. 23 (UPI).—A military court today sentenced a former war minister, retired Gen. Mohammed Ahmed Sadek, to a one-year prison term at hard labor for involvement in the torture of military prisoners during a 1967 inquiry concerning an attempted coup.

The court, however, suspended the sentence in view of Gen. Sadek's "services to his country" when he was minister in 1971-72.

Five other military officers, two of them retired, were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 1 to 10 years at hard labor. The six were charged with torturing officers arrested in connection with an attempt to overthrow the regime of President Gamal Abdel Nasser.



Richard Helms



Harold Gersen

months as well as collecting hundreds of cablegrams and reports dealing with the agency and ITT.

Along with testimony from Mr. McCone and Hendrix, the grand jury is known to have heard testimony in recent weeks from David Phillips, another former high-level CIA official who headed a specially assembled CIA task force in the agency in the early 1970s.

A Justice Department official cautioned that "I wouldn't want to get overly encouraged about this."

"The case has generally moved in a very professional way and we think there is a provable violation," he said. "On the other hand, there are a lot of history considerations in this. Demonstrating a violation to the grand jury and getting a courtroom conviction," he said, "are different matters."

Officials indicated that the government was seeking more witnesses.

## Swiss Passes Closed

GENEVA, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Snow today closed 14 Alpine road passes in Switzerland and blocked two more in the Jura Mountains, in the west of the country. Drivers need snow tires or chains to cross 10 other passes.

## FBI Arrests an Ex-CIA Bid to Contact KGB All

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (NYT).—A retired employee of the CIA was arrested late yesterday and charged with violating the espionage laws after a package of classified government documents was left at a Soviet residence here with a note promising to supply more documents in exchange for a \$200,000 payment.

A senior U.S. intelligence official said that the man, Edwin Moore, had left the CIA in 1973 and that he had never served during his career as a clandestine or undercover employee of the agency. Another official said only that Mr. Moore's work had concerned "logistics."

Mr. Moore, 56, was arrested last night before a federal magistrate on charges of unauthorized possession of defense-related materials and theft of government property. His bail was fixed at \$150,000.

**Mysterious Package**

In announcing the arrest, the FBI said that the investigation implicating the former CIA man had begun about 24 hours earlier when a mysterious package was discovered on the grounds of a Soviet "establishment" here.

Sources familiar with the investigation said that the establishment in question was an apartment complex in northwest Washington, where a number of

personnel attached to Embassy here were housed. They said that a package to contain a tape recording of a conversation between the Executive Probe the underground Soviet Secret Service that with guarding foreign installations in the U.S.

A source said that was addressed to "the den," a term that is to identify the chief of its overseas.

**8 Chile Leftists Reported Missing; May Be Arrested**

SANTIAGO, Dec. 23 (AP).—Eight Chilean leftists have disappeared following a wave of political arrests this month, legal sources close to the Roman Catholic Church reported yesterday.

The missing include a former private secretary to Luis Corvalan, the recently exiled secretary-general of the outlawed Chilean Communist party. Lawyers have filed requests in the National Court of Appeals for access to all eight persons.

The habeas corpus petitions for seven of the eight say that they disappeared Dec. 15. The legal sources, who asked to remain anonymous to avoid any problems with the military government, said that most of the seven were seen being picked up that day by plainclothes security agents.

The sources said that Edoardo Pinto, 48, the eighth missing person and Mr. Corvalan's former secretary, was detained Monday before witnesses at his mother's home in Santiago.

President Augusto Pinochet said Saturday that former Communist Sen. Jorge Montt was the only Chilean still being held without formal charges, which is legal under provisions of the state of siege in force since Sept. 11, 1973, when the armed forces overthrew the late President Salvador Allende.



Edwin Moore

inside were a him government documents them classified "secret" note offering additional in return for a \$200,000 ment to be left at a Mr. Moore's Bethesda, Md. home was uns sources said.

Asked about the se the documents, a near the CIA was evaluation tent and was conu possibility that it w able to agree to in evidence in a public proceeding, which w difficulties in provw Moore.

FBI agents, the so left a package at the designated in the anon and, when Mr. Moore claim it, placed him rest.

The retired intelligen the declined, the sour allow agents to enter but the FBI obtained warrant and returned it later in the evening.

**West Germany 200-Mile Fishing**

BONN, Dec. 23 (AP).—Germany today prohibit mautical-mile fishing in with an agreement in the European Commu month.

The fishing limit effect Jan. 1, the g said.

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In some jungles, only one tree per acre has any commercial value. To get that single tree, timber companies can chew-up 75 percent of the surrounding canopy.

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But we can—with your help—preserve enough of the jungle (perhaps in the form of national parks) to save its unique flora and fauna from extinction.

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The jungles offer insight into the processes of evolution. Their fragile cycles

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The World Wildlife Fund plans to save areas representative of all the different types of jungle. Only by doing this will the richness and variety be preserved, and the species saved from extinction.

If the jungles are to be used to best advantage, the highest levels of Government must be made aware of the need for protective management. Because once the jungle is destroyed, it can never be recreated.

**Send us money**

Money is needed urgently. We must persuade the corporations responsible to reconsider their ruthless exploitation of the jungle.

We must give aid to sympathetic Governments of developing nations. They cannot afford to mount extensive conservation programs on their own—they need guidance and money. The World Wildlife Fund has to provide both.

Please help us collect the \$10,000,000 we need to save the earth's jungles. You can send your donation to the World Wildlife Fund, Headquarters, c/o 1110 Morges, Switzerland.

**We've only got 25 years to save the jungle.**

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(The World Wildlife Fund acknowledges with thanks the donation of this space by the International Herald Tribune)





## U.S. Admiral Says Tanker Should Not Have Got Lost

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (UPI)—A Coast Guard admiral has charged that the master of the Argo Merchant "should never have run aground" and "must have been asleep" when the oil tanker hit a shoal off Cape Cod a week ago.

Adm. William Benkert, chief of the Office of Merchant Marine Safety, said the Liberian tanker had the benefit of "all kinds of aids" to prevent the accident, including echo sounding, radio beacons and the ability to take celestial fixes.

Meanwhile, oil from the tanker was drifting out to sea in a triangular slick more than 100 miles long today and scientists who flew over the area said its direction had shifted to the east toward Georges Bank, a rich fishing area.

"We just don't have the technology to clean it up, a scientist said.

Fishermen fear financial ruin from oil pollution and the State of Massachusetts has appealed for federal help to reduce its effect on the fishing and tourist industries.

**Stern Stuck in Sand**  
Only the bow section of the 64-foot ship remained afloat over a shoal off Nantucket Island. It was settling into the sea and was expected to disappear some time today, according to a Coast Guard spokesman. The middle section was out of sight and the stern, firmly embedded in the sandy shoal, was barely visible above the waves.

The Coast Guard also disclosed that it had received a telephone call from a crewman of the Argo Merchant who said the vessel may have been deliberately run aground with the owners' knowledge because the tanker was "old and leaking."

A spokesman said the crew member, a citizen of Pakistan, added that he claimed that the master had ordered the crew not to cooperate with Coast Guard salvage teams last week.

Adm. Benkert, at a news conference in the Department of Transportation, said the Coast Guard had turned over the information received from the crewman to Capt. Alister Crumby, who represents Liberian government merchant marine interests in New York.

The admiral said the Coast Guard had no authority to investigate the charge because the grounding occurred in international waters.

He acknowledged that the Argo Merchant had had "some problems" in terms of compliance with U.S. regulations and had last been inspected by U.S. au-

## Iraqis Purchase Submachine Guns In U.S.; Manage to Smuggle Out 30

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (UPI)—Ford administration officials said yesterday that Iraq, which does not have diplomatic relations with the United States, had arranged for the purchase of 100 submachine guns from a U.S. company and had managed to smuggle 30 of them out of the country through its mission at the United Nations.

The 70 others have been recovered, the officials said, after diplomatic intervention last week by Albert Shriver, deputy U.S. representative to the UN, with the Iraqi chief delegate, Abdul Karim al-Shakhsy.

According to U.S. officials at the UN, the purchase had apparently been arranged by Iraqi secret agents without Mr. Shakhsy's knowledge. U.S. authorities said the guns were of the type used by bodyguards of prominent persons but they speculated also that Iraq might have purchased them with the intention of turning them over to Arab terrorist organizations.

The purchase was discovered last month by agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of the Department of the Treasury.

As a result, the agents were able to hold up a further shipment of 100 more of the submachine guns, designated M-10, which had been manufactured by a now defunct small-arms company.

stances of the grounding. He testified in two civil suits by Cape Cod fishermen who ask \$120 million in damages they claim the spill will cause to fishing grounds.

Officials said no real damage has been done to Georges Bank yet because the oil has touched only its perimeter.

Sen. Warren Magnuson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, said in Seattle that he will open hearings on oil-tanker safety measures as soon as Congress reconvenes.

President Ford said through aides that he was awaiting a damage report to see if he has cause to declare the Nantucket coast a disaster area. "I have directed federal agencies to do all that is possible to contain the slick, to limit environmental damage and to provide appropriate assistance . . .," Mr. Ford said in a statement yesterday.

## Pakistan Adopts Policy to Counter A-Plant Pressure

KARACHI, Dec. 23 (UPI)—Pakistan said Tuesday that it would not let other countries interfere with its purchase of a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant from France.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said in two official publications of the ruling Pakistan People's party in Karachi that "if any country created any problem, then efforts would be made to successfully overcome it."

Last Thursday, France announced that it will stop bilateral sales of such plants to foreign nations. The decision amounted to compliance with U.S. efforts to block proliferation of facilities capable of producing basic material for atomic bombs.

Without referring directly to the United States, Mr. Bhutto said his government has adopted a policy of acting to insure that no foreign countries could interfere with the contracted purchase of the reprocessing plant.

Replying to a question, Mr. Bhutto said he did not think U.S. or Canadian pressure would influence France in any way concerning the contract. He said France has not changed its position on the contract so far and hoped that it would not do so.

TOGETHERNESS—A flock of rooks flying past windmill not far from Bremen.

## U.S. Interests Seen Jeopardized

### IA Aide Said to Call Seoul Regime Unstable

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (UPI)—A former chief of the U.S. in South Korea, Donald M. Gregg, has asserted that the removal of President Park Chung Hee is inherently unstable and therefore jeopardizes U.S. interests there.

According to sources who heard Gregg address a class in East Asia studies at the University of Texas last October, the CIA chief said that Mr. Park's regime is repressive and that ending many aspects of it is a very difficult task.

Mr. Gregg, the sources said, ended that any such regime on repression could not last.

### Shaky Vienna Bridge Closed to Traffic

VIENNA, Dec. 23 (UPI)—The city administration today closed the closure of the Mariahilf Bridge across the Danube because of its shaky condition.

The Floridsdorf Bridge, connecting the left bank with the city, was one of several bridges left after the historic collapsed Aug. 1. City administration said the Floridsdorf Bridge will remain closed "until further notice" to allow a thorough investigation.

long. But he was said not to have given any idea of how long Mr. Park's government might last or how the government might fall.

Mr. Gregg's remarks paralleled those of a senior State Department official who argued in a confidential report several years ago that the United States was working itself into a dangerous position by continuing to support the Park government and recommended that the United States slowly disengage itself.

**Defense Treaty**

The policy of the Nixon and Ford administrations, however, has been to continue full-fledged support of Mr. Park on the ground that any other course might undermine South Korean security and thus U.S. national interests in East Asia. The United States has a defense treaty with South Korea, and 40,000 troops are stationed there.

According to the Texas sources, Mr. Gregg also said that the CIA has a close working relationship with the Korean CIA in training and operations directed against North Korea. He was reported, however, to say that he did not like the implications of that close relationship.

Mr. Gregg denied, in a brief telephone interview, that he knew of alleged CIA operations in the United States but said that he was shocked by the ease with which South Ko-

rean largesse was accepted on Capitol Hill and then rationalized away.

Mr. Gregg declined, however, to repeat the substance of his remarks to the class in Texas. He said he saw no purpose in it and that he was under instructions by his agency not to repeat them. He also said there had been a lot of pressure from the South Korean government on the issue.

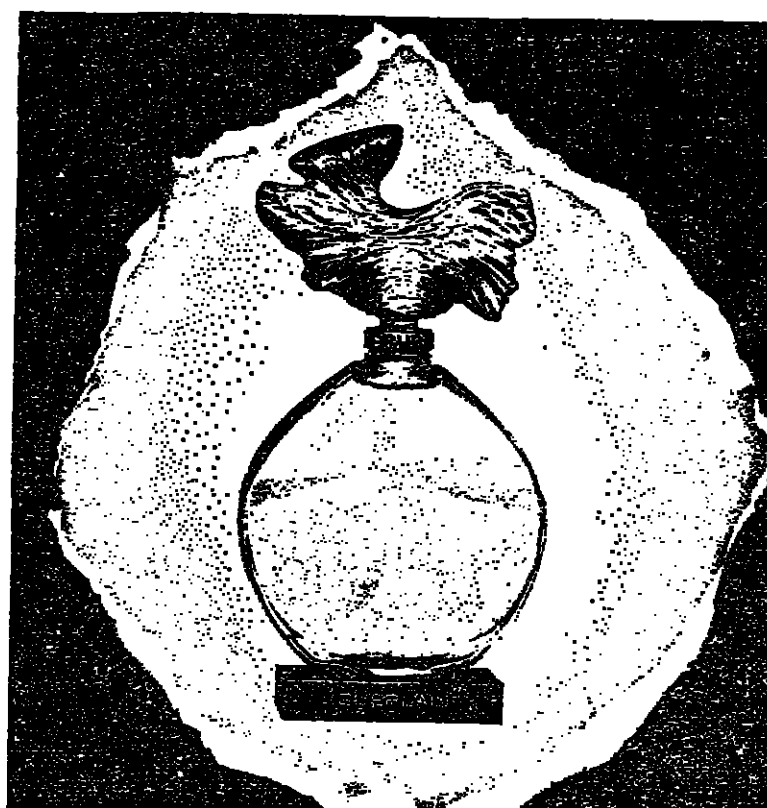
No spokesman at the South Korean Embassy here was available for comment.

Mr. Gregg was the CIA chief in Seoul from mid-1973 until earlier this year, through the period in which Mr. Park imposed an increasingly restrictive rule in South Korea. He is currently posted at the agency's headquarters outside Washington in recruiting and training.

### Eight Persons Killed In Tehran Gun Fight

TEHRAN, Dec. 23 (AP)—Security forces killed eight persons they said were Marxist guerrillas and captured 11 others in two gun battles here Tuesday, the government announced today.

The announcement said that weapons, ammunition, hand grenades, explosives and a large amount of printed material were confiscated in the raids on the Marxists' hideouts.



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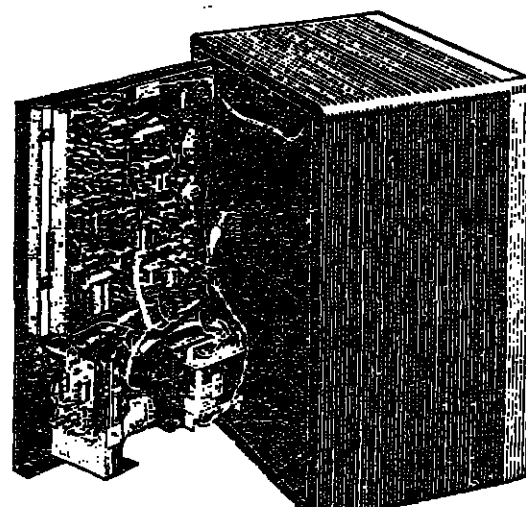
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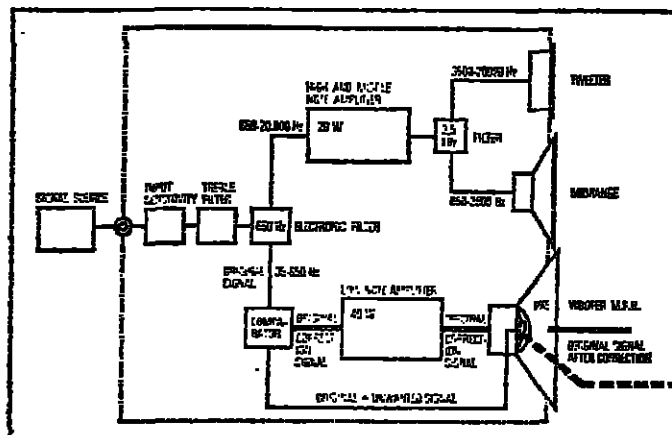


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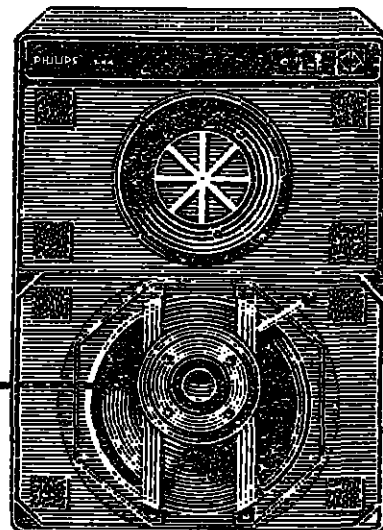
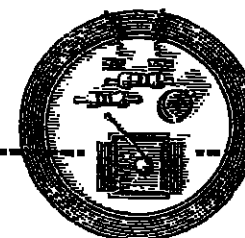
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مكتبة الأمل



## The Argo Merchant Disaster

The "biggest oil spill disaster on the U.S. Atlantic Coast in our history" is the way Russell Train, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, has characterized the wreck of the tanker Argo Merchant on the Nantucket shoals. Train, who is not given to overstatement, was describing the impact of this wholly preventable catastrophe that threatens incalculable damage to the great fisheries on the Georges Bank and to New England's coastal environment.

As in the case of the famous Santa Barbara and Torrey Canyon spills of the sixties, this one, too, may serve a useful purpose if it galvanizes the public—and governmental authority—into action that will reduce the likelihood of such disasters in the years ahead. Unless strong action is taken, accidents are not only probable; they are virtually certain.

The Georges Bank, besides being one of the world's most important fishing grounds, is also the site of prospective leases on the outer continental shelf, from which it is estimated that some 180,000 barrels of oil a day will be extracted at maximum production. Under present plans, this oil is to be carried by tanker from the offshore wells—thus greatly increasing the tanker traffic in the area and, with it, the probability of similar wrecks and spills.

The far safer method of removing the oil would be by pipeline running ashore from the wellheads. It is not a method that commends itself to the oil companies because the relatively low yield of oil expected

might not economically warrant the additional cost. But if the site is considered that minimally productive, why drill there at all?

The affair of the Argo Merchant raises several other questions that need thorough study before offshore drilling in the Atlantic becomes a fixed procedure. The ship, which had an appalling history of previous accidents, was so far off course that knowing observers in the area wonder whether its skipper was not deliberately taking a short-cut in order to trim costs, a practice they suggest is not uncommon. If so, why has it been allowed? It is fair to ask, too, whether the Coast Guard is as powerless as it appears to be to contain oil spilled in the rough Atlantic. If it is, that is additional testimony against offshore drilling in those waters. In addition, the ship's record raises serious questions about the policing of all tanker operations, apart from the offshore drilling issue.

The fishermen of the Georges Bank will be fortunate if the spill from the Argo Merchant does not do long-term damage to the spawning grounds on which their industry depends. The people of the coastal area will be fortunate if a sudden shift in the tides does not bring disaster to their great resorts. Along the rest of the Atlantic Coast, residents will be fortunate if the lessons of the Argo Merchant are not lost on those who have the responsibility of deciding whether or not offshore oil is worth the possible price.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Action Against Nuclear Spread

International concern over the spread of nuclear weapons seems to be, well, spreading. The other day France announced a formal nuclear-export policy designed to prevent the sale of technology that would allow a buyer, if tempted, to move on from producing power to making a bomb. And on Monday West Germany indicated—granted, in an elliptical manner that requires clarification—that it was weighing a similar policy. The significance of these steps lies in the fact that, among nuclear suppliers, France and West Germany are the two governments under the heaviest commercial pressure to sell those components of the nuclear-fuel cycle that would permit the building of nuclear weapons. Other would-be suppliers, including the United States, have their commercial impulses under tighter control.

There is, however, a hitch. So far France has refused to cancel the sale of a reprocessing plant to Pakistan, and West Germany stands on its determination to sell a multi-billion-dollar soup-to-nuts nuclear industry to Brazil. As suppliers, they take the view that they don't wish to deprive friendly Third World states of the technology that the latter feel is essential to their development.

But not all is bleak. Pakistan wants to buy 110 U.S. A-7 light bombers in a three-quarter-billion-dollar deal that would be financed by Saudi Arabia. The U.S. position is that, if Pakistan bought the French reprocessing plant, it could not expect to ac-

quire the A-7s. The plane deal has its own liabilities in terms of its effect on the balance of conventional forces in the Asian subcontinent. As it happens, Jimmy Carter has spoken out forcefully against large conventional-arms sales as well as against nuclear-technology sales that could encourage proliferation. It would help a great deal if France were to apply to Pakistan the nuclear-export considerations it intends to apply to others. France promises to guarantee a reliable fuel supply so that a buyer of its reactors will not feel compelled to acquire its own reprocessing or enrichment facilities. These last are what is subject to abuse.

Brazil has signed contracts with West Germany for a multi-billion-dollar package including uranium mining, light reactors, a pilot enrichment plant and reprocessing facilities. The Brazilians regard themselves as destined to be the world's next great power, and they do not take kindly to suggestions that they practice nuclear restraint. We would not assume, nonetheless, that they cannot envisage alternative ways of demonstrating their capacity for world leadership, especially if the legitimate energy requirements were met by means that did not involve the proliferation risks involved in enrichment and reprocessing facilities. With a new administration coming to power in Washington, Brazil might well respond to an invitation to join in a nuclear-policy review.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Peking's Iodine 131

It is unconscionable that China continues to muck up the international atmosphere with radioactive fallout from its nuclear bomb tests. Its last blast, on Nov. 17, ended up dusting some millions of Americans with a quantity of poisonous iodine 131. If that is not a hostile act—hostile in effect, if not intent—what is? Who do the Chinese think they are? France, the other big polluter of recent years? India, the poorest and therefore by its own logic the purest of the polluters?

China, when taxed with the matter, says it is only doing what the Americans and Russians did before they moved their tests underground: "breaking the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers." It's called in Peking, in the United States this argument says the more guilt-ridden among us. It goes over even bigger among the double-standard crowd in the Third World. But the stark fact remains that Peking, still, today, regularly arrogates to itself a right to conduct a form of undeclared radiological warfare which, in theory at least the international community condemns.

One possible way out for the Chinese is to test underground. This poses a question. The Chinese first tested underground, at Lop Nor, in 1969. They did it again last year and, most recently, last October. Why don't they conduct all their tests underground? The Federation of American Scientists recently suggested that the State Department check to see if the United States, by selling drilling equipment or instrumentation, might obviate Peking's felt need to

test in the atmosphere. The department replied that the practice "cannot be attributed to technological deficiencies, since they have already conducted three underground tests." But that sparse formulation hardly answers all the questions that might be raised.

To sell China technology facilitating underground tests, if it asked (it hasn't), would be not only to fight pollution but to become a kind of direct military partner. That's a large step. Russians would have one kind of anxiety. Japanese another. Californians a third. The Ford administration, though tempted by the thought that military-related sales might help keep Peking stiff against Moscow, got no further than approving the sale of a computer which conceivably could—but the State Department says, won't—be used in a military application. The issue is obviously too big to be resolved within a pollution context alone. But pollution remains a legitimate American concern.

If the Nixon and Ford administrations, with other diplomatic fish to fry, did not find it feasible to push hard enough on testing to make a difference, then the new administration, led by a man of special nuclear sensibilities, can perhaps look for ways to make a fresh start. It might, for instance, consider some of SANE's recent proposals for involving Peking in future arms negotiations. No doubt there are other possibilities. The point is, Peking should not pollute.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 24, 1901

PHILADELPHIA—When more than a century ago Thomas Jefferson was called upon, while Minister to France, to buy corn for his Virginia neighbors, he little supposed the time would come when in Paris there would be some sort of revolution against this "improver" of the female figure. It is obvious that the modern woman still wants to be attractive, but she also wants to be comfortable too," says an editorial from yesterday's Inquirer.

#### Fifty Years Ago

December 24, 1926

NEW YORK—Miss Edna Purviance, American screen star who has for many years been the leading lady with Charlie Chaplin, will leave today for France where she will star in a French film production. Miss Purviance plans to remain in Paris indefinitely, although she is still under contract with Charlie Chaplin. She has been lent to the French firm for the production of this picture. Since 1915 she has appeared in every Chaplin film except the "Gold Rush."



## Why Not the Best?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—These are hard times for people who believed that Jimmy Carter would give us a government of hope, of fresh ideas and humane concerns. He has chosen his Cabinet members and the list hardly inspires the exultation that some of us expected. The feeling, rather, is disappointment verging on dismay.

The disappointment lies in part in the unoriginal character of Carter's choices. There are good things to say about individuals. But the Cabinet as a whole is too conformist, too old, too tied to established interests. Notwithstanding differences of race and sex, it is largely a Cabinet of yesterday's men.

Carter has articulated a curious standard in announcing his choices. Again and again he has spoken of an appointee as "a tough, competent manager"—as if he were picking a group of faceless technocrats. Competence is a good thing, but ideas matter more.

Consider an appointment that was widely cheered, of Rep. Brock Adams as secretary of transportation. Adams is a respected member of the House. But the big issue in transportation today is deregulation—an idea furiously resisted by airlines, truckers and others who like the cocoon of federal regulation. Where does Adams stand? His past relationships with the regulated do not exactly assure the independence and courage required to make economic sense of our transportation system.

### Reasons for Dismay

Their more particular concern arises from Carter's choices in two areas: National security and justice. There are the reasons for dismay.

Who would have guessed that a new Democratic President would pick a national security team without one member who was a critic of the Vietnam war? Premature critics, like premature anti-fascists, are not universally popular. But as a matter of common sense, not to mention symbolism, Carter might have been expected to want near him one person who understood at the time what a disaster our intervention was.

Cyrus Vance is a fine, public-spirited lawyer with good diplomatic experience. He will bring to the office of secretary of state qualities of personal honor and humanity lacking for the last four years. As a negotiator starting in 1968, he did his best to end the Vietnam war; but he was no critic in his Pentagon service before that.

Harold Brown, the defense secretary-designate, transmitted as Air Force secretary in 1968 a proposal to allow bombing of North Vietnam "without the present scrupulous concern for collateral civilian damage and casualties." He says now that his role was merely as a transmitter, that he did not personally approve the proposal. Those who knew Brown at the time say that he evidenced no strong personal principles on Vietnam.

### A Get-Together

Zbigniew Brzezinski, chosen to be Carter's assistant for national security affairs, was on the State Department's Policy Planning Council from 1966 to 1968. In 1967, he was one of a group of academics and intellectuals in government whom President

Johnson invited for a get-together. Johnson began by deploring the way people at Harvard and the like misunderstood his Vietnam policy. A little later, Brzezinski intervened to say that the President should pay no attention to those critics—because they really did not disagree with him on Vietnam, they just hated him because he was not a Kennedy.

On top of those appointments Carter has named James Schlesinger, President Nixon's secretary of defense, as energy overlord. The crucial issue of nuclear energy has profound implications for world security as well as the environment, and Schlesinger begins with a strong, known bias in favor of nuclear development—the very opposite of the position taken in the campaign by Carter, who said the nuclear alternative should come last.

The choice of Griffin Bell to be attorney general is disconcerting for different reasons. That he is an old friend of Carter's would not matter if he were notably qualified by character, breadth of mind or judgment. But he is not. His record suggests a man of limited vision and sensitivity who made a judge of no distinction.

Bell endorsed Harold Carswell

for the Supreme Court when informed people recognized the appointment as contemptuous.

### The Right Track

Interviewed the other night by John Chancellor of NBC News, he praised the Burger court as "on the right track." That is just too simple. The present Supreme Court has done some things well and others very badly. A wise man makes distinctions or says nothing.

Another president would have surprised no one by making such appointments, and Jimmy Carter had in him the possibility of something better. What has happened? Is he, like John Kennedy, worrying too much about the opinion of people who voted against him? Is he losing the sense of inner confidence that many saw in this outsider as he made it to the top?

When President Johnson began the bombing of North Vietnam in 1965, Art Buchwald wrote that he had had a nightmare: Barry Goldwater had been elected, and we were bombing. The Carter Cabinet has something of the quality of a bad dream. Much of it could have been picked by Gerald Ford—or Dwight Eisenhower.

## Mrs. Thatcher's Christmas Gift

By C. L. Sulzberger

The outstanding leftist, Madame Mao, is on the shelf.

Mrs. Thatcher seems to feel women have certain administrative advantages because they stick more to fundamental issues. She is persuaded they are less inclined than men to live indefinitely beyond their means. They recognize the need for good household management and making do within a fixed budget that cannot be exceeded. You can't borrow to live beyond your means forever. Maybe rightwing is human sense, money sense.

Moreover, for her, women recognize the need to protect dependents while raising them for responsibility by bringing out the best in them. It is folly for a good nurse to mother a sick patient excessively with protection; more important is spurring the patient to make an effort.

The Tory leader's approach to Britain's problems is based on a plain, housewifely view. She doesn't favor cutting the dole on which unemployed survive but she does favor reducing the administrators who supervise it.

### Excesses

She sees a need for economies in the field of bureaucratic over-manning or excess staffing. To her it is obvious that if you can't, like a good household manager, live at the present rate of expenditures, they must be pared.

The crux of Britain's difficulty, she appears to reason, is that unemployment and inflation have increased together because expenditure has nearly doubled in three years as the Labor government keeps boosting public employment while private employment declines. This has become a built-in system rather than any temporary Keynesian pump-priming.

She seemingly reasons inflation can't be brought down if money

Chris Matthews

From Rome:

If the name of the game  
undermine the country  
institutions then things  
going very nicely, than

ROME—Italians are celebrating this Christmas with all the traditional trimmings. The festive cake they call panettone, fresh and smoked, spumante, the national aperitif to champagne. And bonfire.

The season of peace and goodwill somehow brings out the strong emotions best in the bombs. The most spectacular achievement remains Dec. 12, 1968. That was when they blasted 15 people dead and injured more than 30 in Milan's Piazza Fontana.

In keeping with the general climate of anxiety, Dec. 14 this year was more downbeat. The toll was limited to a 60-year-old German language teacher dead and eight wounded in Brescia. But the bomb was more powerful than the one which reduced eight people to pulp and mutilated 100 in May, 1974. No maybe it wasn't for want of trying.

Italian bombs don't always go off at Christmas. But they do have this in common. Those responsible for the blasts are still mostly at large. And their precise motives remain unknown.

To seek a rational explanation for what induces people to plant a highly explosive device in a major refuse bin in the middle of a square packed with demonstrators (Brescia, 1974), thus insuring that the maximum amount of metal connects with the maximum amount of flesh, may, in a sense, be academic. But even maniacs follow a logic of their own. What are the rules of this game, and who's playing it?

Seven years after Piazza Fontana, and maybe a month before the case finally comes to some thing resembling a trial, no one has found a satisfactory answer to those questions. In the absence of real answers, people talk in terms of an overall "strategy of tension" aimed, it seems, at filling ordinary citizens with such despair at the way things are going that, when the tanks finally ring the presidential palace and strong men step in to stop the riot, everyone will have a sign of relief and bring out the bunting.

The bombers are one component in this scenario. The urban guerrillas, who have left five dead so far this Christmas, are another.

### Black and Red

Unlike the bombers, who make innocent bystanders their prime target, the guerrillas go for specific hits. These asphalt warriors fall into two distinct categories: The Red or leftist kind, who wage war on the rotten bourgeois state by murdering magistrates and policemen, and the black or Fascist kind who wage war on the rotten bourgeois state by murdering magistrates and policemen. Investigators this week uncovered links between the Red kind and the black kind. Few people felt about with surprise. Think of the overhead saved.

Presented in terms of lash and backlash, the strategy of tension may have made a kind of sick sense in 1969, when, as an added bonus, the blame could still be pinned

on the left. It was in 1974 when a group north planned to plant a bomb to supply water material as a terrorist demonstration to justify violence.

But what sort of mad bomber would ever believe in such a matter of logic? For the bombs as such represent, as James said, the real that which causes fear and desecration, in official lies, half-truths, and coverup that invariably follow letting. It would be go into full detail Italian secret service key witnesses in the case could get country. When Giovanni Ventura, a trial as one of the 1968 bombing, answered to spring him to politically declined. For of offer can be dangerous.

As Martino Zichichi, a man who got on the of the law, found of the and six other criminals virtually was a top security jail a 1 ago. The warden tried police but, alas, the engaged, Zichichi with his own accomplices gathered down a south of the Italia's anti squad last week. His left as a sort of victim.

These and similar have convinced most that, even if the last story doesn't pay, the time to organize police the authorities are already on the way. And guerrillas are. Maybe there are real for hiding the truth, ever painful, only this ing with Piazza Fontana restore to Italy's faint sort of credit which a ends to survive.

It goes against the when the Christian tried to get proceeding against former Premier Rumor in the Lockheed case. Sure it's brittle figure if he's for But infinitely more do he never comes to try from anything else, it's of thing that sends peo ing for their Molotov And maybe their bomb

supply is excessive. And funds must be made more equally available to both the public and private sectors. This matter, which is clearly discussed, must take the lead in increasing national production which is just fact. Such changes cannot be abruptly achieved but must come gradually.

It is hard to define Mrs. Thatcher's ideological philosophy in other than commonsensical terms. She admits to having been most profoundly influenced by her father and by former Conservative Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

The former was a modest Methodist grocer who was largely self-educated and a voracious reader. He took part in all community activities and was even elected mayor. He always strived to ensure that they must make up their minds, not follow the crowd, and put more into the community than they took out.

As for Macmillan, the hero of the tough, and pretty and soft-voiced via Conservative leader, he was a man of his own historical kind as future. He felt he sought to lead Britain responsible society in parlay terms but also to the future, the 71 That is her own ambition to get the change.

The International Tribune welcomes letter readers. Short letters better change of: Ben Brierley, 411 letters, are to consideration; let's not be considered for: non. Writers may request their letters, be signed with initials but we will be glad to give names and bearing th e's complete address.





**JIMMY CARTER'S FUNERAL**—Jimmy Carter, Vice-President Rockefeller and Edward Kennedy were among scores of politicians in Chicago on Wednesday.

### Disappointed by North-South Talks

## UN Assembly Ends Session With Regrets

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 23.—After three months of sessions dominated by developments in the Middle East, southern Africa and Washington, the General Assembly ended its session last night with a vote to meet again next year to review the results of the conference of rich-poor nations in Paris.

President Hamilton suspended the session at 10:15 p.m., more than a year after the last session, because of budgetary items. The suspension of the session, by developing countries, and their disappointment after a year of negotiations North-South conference in New York, had made no progress in meeting Third World demands for a "new international order."

Under the plan, the UN will take over an eight-story office tower specially built for it by Austria, and transfer secretariat units there beginning in 1978. After another five years, it is expected that more UN personnel will work in Vienna than in New York.

The Austrian government and Vienna put up the office complex at a cost of nearly \$1 billion after a UN promise that it would use all the office space. The space is being offered to the UN at a nominal rent.

A major sector of the space will be used by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the UN Industrial Development Organization, which already have headquarters in Vienna.

In addition, the Assembly authorized Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to move secretariat units from New York and Geneva to the new Vienna center. These secretariats will include the Center for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in New York and the Social Affairs Division in Geneva.

Under current estimates, a total of 4,500 to 4,700 persons associated with the UN will be working in Vienna in 1983. At present, a total of 3,700 persons are working in the UN building in New York.

UN diplomats agreed that after three years of confrontations between Western democracies and a bloc of Communist and Third World nations, the 31st session was markedly sharper. But the two sides differed sharply on the reasons why.

"I think we are on the beginning of an upswing here at the UN," outgoing U.S. Ambassador William Scranton told a news conference. "Even if we don't agree, there is a great deal more interchange of thinking and an attempt to hold down the excessive rhetoric."

## Swine Flu Paralysis Cases Listed

### U.S. Swine Flu Program

By Thomas O'Toole and Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (UPI).—At least 36 new cases of temporary paralysis following swine flu shots were reported in the United States yesterday. The total now stands at 223.

Of the new cases, 10 were of the condition known as Guillain-Barre syndrome, a rare form of the U.S. armed

forces or their dependent wives and children who became paralyzed some time after being vaccinated against the swine flu. The other 27 are newly discovered cases reported yesterday from around the country to the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta.

None of the 36 new cases succumbed to the paralysis, which is also known as French polio. Six of the cases reported so far have died, which is why the government Friday suspended the nationwide swine flu program after vaccinating nearly 40 million Americans.

Meanwhile, the CDC was investigating the possibility that one particular vaccine may be linked to the rising number of Guillain-Barre cases.

Of the first 33 cases of the paralytic syndrome "intensively investigated" by the CDC, no fewer than 20 were persons inoculated with vaccines provided by Merrell-National Laboratories of Cincinnati.

The nine cases reported by the military were considered most significant by doctors, who had wondered why there had been no cases of the paralysis among the 21 million Americans in uniform and their dependents.

Five of the nine were vaccinated against swine flu, meaning they should have shown up in the Guillain-Barre statistics if there is any connection between the paralysis and the vaccine.

Pivotal of the nine cases were reported by the Air Force, three by the Army and one by the Navy. Five of the nine were uniformed military and four were dependents.

The military services halted their swine flu vaccination program at the same time the civilian program was stopped. At least 90 per cent of the Air Force personnel had already been vaccinated. No figures were available yesterday on how far along the Army and Navy had come but they had vaccinated at least 75 per cent of their personnel.

**Tanker Mishap Spills Oil Into Belgian River**  
ANTWERP, Belgium, Dec. 23 (AP)—A tank ship of heavy oil spilled into the Scheldt River after a West German tanker crashed into a pier and severed several oil lines, port authorities said today. They reported no casualties.

Officials said the 1,600-ton Westfalia, owned by C.F. Ahren Kien of Hamburg, plowed into the pier last night in a thick fog, breaking lines, used to load tankers. Port authorities said they were having trouble stopping the spillage.

**Cecil Roberts**  
MEXICO, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—Cecil Roberts, 68, British journalist, poet and traveler, has died of a heart attack after a long illness, his family said today.

Roberts published more than 10 books during his career as an inveterate traveler. He lived in Italy for 25 years.

## THE ART MARKET

### The Erotic 'Paintings' Of a Japanese Master

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (IHT).—The season's rage? Of an artistic faux pas? One wonders about the 24 works, advertised as paintings by Hokusai, now on view at the Espace Cardin in Paris. Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1848) is the famous Japanese woodblock printer and draftsman.

After paying the 35-franc entrance fee, you are handed a flashlight. This is to allow you to see the "paintings"—prolonged exposure to normal lighting could damage them, you are told in hushed tones.

It takes a few minutes to adjust to the eerie dimness. The walls are black and so is the carpeting. A single ray of green light focuses on a chrome-plated post in the middle of the room. It turns out to be not a contemporary black-magic totem but a blameless ashtray. Along the walls, in a single row, are the pictures, glassed over and deeply set within standing black plywood frames.

At first, you notice the reflections in the glass and from the four shiny metal rivets pressing the frames firmly onto the wall. A rope keeps you at safe distance (about 30 centimeters) from the art as you walk around, flashing your light across the works. Lost in artistic contemplation, I had a couple of close shaves with posts holding up the rope.

As you take a look at the first work on the left, you are struck by the rather obvious eroticism with its crudely anatomical precision. The scene is a "lover's" an unquestionable graphic ele-

gance and concision typical of Hokusai. It is not easy to take all in at once as you flash your light across the surface several times. You may note the somewhat primitive coloring.

By the time you get to the second work, you are used to the lighting. And there you begin to ask yourself questions.

In the left-hand corner of the composition is a wicker basket with chevron-like stylization in light black and gray hues. With the fine, ashy texture so typical of Japanese woodblock engraving. You think that, out of this-world lighting is distorting things until you reach item No. 8 from the left. This shows an enterprising little fellow who is climbing over a woman leaning on her elbows on the floor. She is fully dressed except for one little negligee which the man finds helpful. But the point is the dress not the negligee: It has a wavy pattern with the ashy splatky appearance of woodblock prints. As you go on, you simply cannot shake off that nagging feeling of being confronted with prints that have been daubed over. No attempt was made to cover the geometric patterns of textiles and the outlines of the compositions.

Checking your facts, you discover "Namichidori," the Japanese word in parentheses below the French title, "Le Silence de l'Amour." It refers to a well-known set of 12 woodblocks by Hokusai and means "waves and flowers." "Flowers" means "lovers." The set was first published un-



The photograph released by Espace Cardin during its "Le Silence de l'Amour" show.

der the title "Fukujuso" ("Adonis Flower") with a text printed above the figures. The second edition, without text but with a mica ground, was called "Namichidori."

### An Expert

Apparently, it is a set of woodblocks from this second edition that was overpainted at some stage. Some uncertainty surrounds the remaining woodblocks which must be from some other edition of 12. It was usual for Japanese sets of this kind to include 12 compositions—not 24. The inference seems to be that the "Namichidori" set and the unidentified set of erotic woodblocks, both by Hokusai, were overpainted at some undetermined date. To call these "paintings" without further qualification is stretching it a bit.

Nor does it seem wholly justified to bill this as a world premiere, as Espace Cardin has done. Jack Hillier, the author of the two current reference works on Hokusai, has seen both the Cardin exhibition and another show held in 1969 at the Goto Bijutsukan (Tokyo's museum of fine arts) under the title "Katsushika Hokusai Ten" ("Exhibition of Paintings by Katsushika Hokusai"). The latter included 24 "paintings" which were overpainted woodblocks.

The critics who discussed the Tokyo show apparently did not detect the overpainting. Mr. Hillier notes "the very close similarity and possibly identity of the two sets."

Unfortunately only details of the Tokyo overpainted woodblocks were reproduced in the catalogue and the Paris works are not illustrated at all, ruling out conclusive comparison. Curiously enough, the only black and white photograph released to the press in Paris was not made from the work in the Paris show but is a photograph of a plate published in a book. In short, there might conceivably be two sets of overpainted prints.

Asked if the overpainting of the Paris set could be the work of Hokusai, Mr. Hillier said, "I would think not. Possible but unlikely." He is rather inclined to date the overpainting to the late 19th century.

The Espace Cardin is publishing a limited edition of 300 sets of lithographs. It will be interesting to compare the Cardin lithographs with the original Hokusai prints.

## The Childless Couples in a Child-Oriented World

By Susan Heller Anderson

LONDON (IHT).—Christmas is for children. But the people who feel this most intensely are those who cannot have them.

Childless couples are the victims of a child-focused culture, in which ignorance about fertility, adoption and rape, commercialization of motherhood and not subtle social pressures add heavy burdens to relationships already tense from trying too hard.

Peter Houghton, a Birmingham sociologist, and his wife tried for seven years to have a child. Mr. Houghton, 38, was found to be infertile, probably the effect of 17 years of once-a-week kidney dialysis. Their anger and frustration led the Houghtons to form a support group with some childless friends. From this grew the National Association for the Childless, whose aims are more and better information and research on fertility and acceptance by society of childlessness.

Director of the Birmingham Settlement, a social service agency trying to find new ways of solving community problems, Mr. Houghton placed an ad about the association early this year and was staggered by the response. The group now claims more than 300 paid memberships and inquiries from all over Europe, with about 1,000 people in England alone requesting help.

Hard pressed for funds, the association manages to publish information on adoption and fertility, plus a lively newsletter that includes articles by doctors, personal-experience stories and provocative editorials by Mr. Houghton.

One couple in every six is infertile in this country. Yet one-sixth of the National Health Service budget is not spent on fertility and Mr. Houghton is indignant.

"If there's abortion on demand,

there should also be artificial insemination on demand," he insists. He adds that there are few sperm banks in England and these are very expensive.

But artificial insemination works only if the male is infertile. Female sterility accounts for nearly one-half of the problem. Fertility is one of medicine's most neglected areas, a multi-disciplinary branch including urology, gynecology, endocrinology and psychiatry. According to Mr. Houghton, the causes of about 40 per cent of infertility cases are unknown.

While campaigning for better medical help, the association also works with adoption agencies, trying to lessen the bureaucratic barriers. There is a scarcity of "desirable" babies here, partly because of a 26-per-cent birth-rate decrease in the past 10 years, partly because of social pressures

against interracial adoptions. For couples bent on the child-rearing experience, fostering is possible but always clouded by the specter of the child's eventual removal by the real parent.

### Confusion

Yet childlessness is a cause-and-effect situation. And for all the obvious need to do something about the former, perhaps the association's more immediate impact will be on the latter.

Lack of children puts internal and external pressures on couples. Confusion between virility and sterility, male-female roles and just plain guilt can strain the healthiest relationship. From day one, the childless couple also gets, according to Mr. Houghton, slightly less status, pressure from family and friends, a patronizing attitude from people with chil-

dren and a reproachful one from the older generation which views not procreating as some form of hedonistic selfishness.

Speaking freely about his own marriage, Mr. Houghton talks about accepting, finally, the fact that he simply could not have children. "My wife and I have decided we must make the transition between being childless and being childfree." The association itself is making that distinction, having added "and Childfree" to its already cumbersome moniker.

Despite state-supported abortion, the pill and swinging London, Mr. Houghton says England is not reconciled to the idea that not having children can be a choice. "Women now have alternatives to motherhood," he notes.

The Houghtons have made a swap with their alternatives. At

the moment, he is the breadwinner and she has returned to school. "When she's got her PhD, then I'll go back for three years and get mine while she supports me."

The luxury of being able to accomplish this is due, in part, to not having children. "We have a different set of values and needs. And we have freedom."

While building a marriage internally, based on independence and friendship, Mr. Houghton resents the ever-present external pressures. Advertising is child-oriented. Babies are an industry.

Childless couples do not feel overt hostility or discrimination. "There's pity, and that's worse," Mr. Houghton sighs. He admits he dislikes this time of the year. "It's difficult to always be alone on holidays. And it's worst at Christmas."

## BARCELONA: Spain's Theaters Are Tuning Up

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

BARCELONA (IHT).—It is tuning-up time theatrically in post-Franco Spain. After 40 years of restrictions that stunted ambition and growth the theater is waking up. The Barcelona scene reminds one of Berlin in 1945.

Fifteen theaters are open. Several long-forbidden films, directed by Luis Buñuel and others, are now showing. Nightclubs, flamenco taverns (a visit to ones in the Chinatown section is recommended), topless clubs, discotheques, dance halls, all-hours bars are going full blast. The best show in town is at the Scala, a luxurious supper cabaret which presents twice each evening a stunning dinner-spectacle of international flavor.

a revue on the order of those of the Paris Lido and the Mikado of Tokyo.

### Young Impresarios

Two youthful impresarios, Ramon and Antonio Ribas, are behind the Scala. The sons of a leading film distributor, they studied abroad and returned to take over a defunct cinema and turn it into a regal banquet hall, seating 1,000.

"Esta Noche . . . Scala," the current revue, is a blend of the foreign and the native, attractively accomplished. Some of the ingredients are familiar, but they are novelties in Spain. Thus, there is a detachment of Bluebell Girls, a high-hatted preface and farewell, a jungle expedition, a sallow-on-leave knockabout and Gershwin and Cole Porter

melodies, with Spanish folklore and a gypsy festival. The specialty numbers are impeccable. Herta Frankel's adaptation of the Czech black-theater trickery is of exquisite artistry, both in its manipulation of the Liza Minnelli marionette and in the surrealistic fantasy of an abandoned adventure.

Don Saunders, an inventive Englishman, is in the hilarious line of Harry Tate, cutting up magnificently in his monologue against a moving-picture screen, skimming kites, automobiles and bicycle riders on his mad flight. And there is Gino Donati of the Milan Scala, whose vocalizing is rudely interrupted by a noisy busboy.

### Musical Stage

The Ribas, having introduced cosmopolitanism into the local

cabaret, are about to bring the Spanish musical stage into the modern world. For Madrid production, they are preparing a version of the Roman Teatro Sistan opera, "After Me the Deluge" on the Noah's ark theme, which Joaquin Giza, Raquel Meller's director, will guide.

Meanwhile, the Spanish theater is discovering what has been happening in the outside world since 1936. When I asked an eminent critic and poet, named under Franco, to jot down the names of the popular playwrights, he headed his list with Arthur Miller. Miller's "Death of a Salesman," first played in 1948, has just reached the peninsula boards.

At the moment Peter Shaffer's "Equus" and Mark Crowley's "Boys in the Band" ("Los Chicos de la Banda") are Barcelona hits. The latter piece, with its pastiche of psychoanalytic procedure, ventures into formerly taboo territory and the Crowley play, treating of homosexuality, is regarded as audacious, though elsewhere the boys have taken on the air of Pinero heroines; confessing their shady pasts.

### A Tendency

Among the young directors there is a tendency to improvise classics and semi-classics. An ingenious Madrid actor-director, Miles Merlo, is disporting himself as the heroine of Federico Garcia Lorca's "House of Bernarda Alba."

The avant-garde El Borne indulges in Brecht, many of whose plays hitherto were not permitted staging, and there is a drawing on the established authors of the pre-1936 times. Angel Guimera, the Catalan dramatist of peasant plays, author of "Terra Baixa," known in English as "Martha of the Lowlands" and the libretto for the Albert opera "Tiefland," is respectfully revived. So, too, are the plays of the great eccentric, Valle-Inclan.

## ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films and stage productions:

### Plays

"Sly Fox," a comedy by Larry Gelbart, is based on Jonson's "Volpone." Clive Barnes says, "Be warned, a man might die laughing." Gelbart "is very funny. The details of his humor are sometimes cheap and easy, but the craftsmanship of the play is subtle." George C. Scott plays the con man who feigns imminent death and persuades rich dupes to give him gifts in the hope of being named in his will. The time has been moved up to the 16th century and the place is now San Francisco. Arthur Penn, as the director, "points up the finer points with finesse, he exaggerates the characters until they become caricatures of caricatures." Scott is Foxwell J. Sly, "and rarely have two people de-

served each other more. This is a virtuoso performance and Scott dances with it." The rest of the cast, John Heffernan, Jack Gilford, Bob Dishy and Gretchen Wyler, "are all fools, but delightful fools. We have not had many comedies on Broadway, and certainly few as stylish as this."

"The Balcony," by Jean Genet, "is particularly interesting." According to Clive Barnes, because of the English translation (from French) by Barbara Wright and Terry Hands. "It incorporates

scenes from the original with quite a lot of additional material. The play is under extreme logical explicit than would have been permissible when the play was new" 20 years ago. It is set in a warehouse outside which a revolution is in full swing, but inside "all is sado-masochistic fantasy." Barnes calls it "a world of savage perceptions and topography." The staging by Christopher Martin and the design by Harry Lines "were admirable." Produced by the Classic Stage Company, "the acting had a beautiful ensemble feel to it."

"Ashes," by David Rudkin, about two people trying to conceive a child, "shows in vivid detail the humiliations—psychological as well as physical—that are forced to suffer in the quest for parenthood." Mel Gus-

sow calls it "a dissection, as moving as it is comic, of a marriage that is under extreme stress." Brian Murray and Roberta Maxwell, as the stars, try to adopt a child but are refused when he admits his homosexual past and she admits her acceptance of it. "It is unflinching in its honesty and frankness. It makes emotional demands on the audience and the actors." But the marriage survives. Murray "touches us with his helplessness" while Maxwell "keeps the wife single-minded without making her asstringent." Lynne Meadow directed what Gussow calls "a searingly personal, disturbing play."

### Films

"The Pink Panther Strikes Again" is the fourth Inspector

## SHARPS & FLATS

LONDON.—Georges Melly and John Culham's Feetwarmers are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's. Salena Jones comes in on Jan. 3 to start off the New Year. Some of the other artists scheduled to appear in early 1977 include Dexter Gordon, Kenny Burrell, Joe Pass, Sarah Vaughan and Milt Jackson.

Glady Knight and The Pips, after playing London in January, will tour Asia for two months, with stops in Australia, the Philippines, Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan.

PARIS.—Rika Zari opens at the Palais des Congrès on Dec.

This week's top single in the United States is "You Make Me Feel Like Dancing," by Leo Sayer, and in England, "When a Child is Born," a seasonal ballad by Johnny Mathis, who will open for one week at the Paris Olympia on Jan. 27.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

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(Continued on Page 18.)



PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1976

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## To Ward Off Grim 1977

## ECU Urges 3 States to Expand

Carl Gewirtz  
The report refrains from sounding an alarm about slipping into a recession, presumably because the OECD is convinced that the leading economic powers will take steps to avoid that.

The bulk of this jobless horde would be in Europe and the hardest hit would be Spain, Portugal, Greece and Turkey. The report does not touch on the political difficulties likely to arise in such an event.

The situation in Europe would be worse than in 1975, because unemployment in the United States then totaled 8.5 per cent of the domestic labor force. By contrast, U.S. unemployment by the end of next year is expected to be around 7.5 per cent.

The report does warn that unless the strong countries take measures to stimulate domestic demand—cutting in imports and thereby creating jobs elsewhere—the weaker countries will be under increasing pressure to take protectionist measures to save jobs in their own country and to reduce balance-of-payments deficits which otherwise would be increasingly difficult to finance.

"We can't neglect the fact that [trade] restraints are beginning to rear their ugly heads," John Fay, head of the OECD economic department, told a press conference.

Appeals (such as those to Japan) to restrict exports are the same thing," he noted.

One of the major problems that the OECD states have yet to come to grips with is the unequal distribution of balance-of-payments deficits among countries.

Caused by Oil Price  
The deficits are almost exclusively the result of higher oil import prices. Eight OECD countries—the United States, Japan, West Germany, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland—have run payments surpluses since 1974, while the other OECD states continue in deficit.

This year, the eight are expected to have a combined surplus of \$4.5 billion compared with a deficit of \$27 billion in 1975. Next year the situation is expected to improve a bit, with the eight running a surplus of \$2.5 billion and the others a deficit of \$20.5 billion.

The OECD's view is that the economically strong countries should be running deficits to enable the weaker countries to solve their problems through export-led growth.

One of the biggest export markets is the oil-producing states. But only six OECD countries have increased their sales there during the first half of this year—the United States, West Germany, Britain, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Together, they account for 64 per cent of OECD exports to the area and of this, the United States has the biggest share with 24.4 per cent of the total.

According to the OECD forecast, the U.S. gross national product will grow only 4.5 per cent next year, down from 6.3 per cent this year, unless the Carter administration stimulates the economy. This does appear to be the new administration's goal and the OECD economists think this could be stepped up to a 6-per-cent rate of growth next year without causing inflationary pressures.

Differing Opinions  
However, there does appear to be a serious dispute with West Germany about the outlook. The OECD sees GNP there slowing to a 3.5-per-cent annual rate of growth from 5.8 per cent this year, while the government is forecasting that present policies will result in a gain of 4.5 per cent.

The OECD sees Germany as the only major country increasing its trade surplus next year, to the equivalent of \$19.2 billion from \$18.6 billion this year. By contrast, the United States is seen widening its deficit to \$10.5 billion from this year's \$8.4 billion and the Japanese surplus is seen falling to \$7.5 billion from \$10.2 billion.

OECD officials say the Germans have indicated that if the lower OECD forecast proves correct they will take stimulative measures.

Left unclear, however, is how much time the major countries have to take such action and still see an effect in 1977. The delay between policy change and impact on the economy can be lengthy, although one OECD official noted that the last U.S. tax cut had an almost immediate impact on the economy.

About the only bright spot in the OECD report is the outlook for inflation, which is seen declining modestly in most countries.

Borrowing Hits Record  
\$78 Billion, Bank Reports

By Jack Egan  
NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—A continued large current account deficit of many as a result of oil imports has pushed borrowing to a new high of \$78 billion in 1976, according to a report released yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The report says that borrowing by the United States and other industrialized nations rose to a combined total of \$78 billion in 1976, up from \$65 billion in 1975. The report also says that borrowing by developing nations rose to \$10 billion in 1976, up from \$8 billion in 1975.

The report also says that the United States borrowed \$45 billion in 1976, up from \$35 billion in 1975. The report also says that the United States borrowed \$10 billion in 1976, up from \$8 billion in 1975.

Sony Profit Soars  
By 82.8 Per Cent  
To Yearly Mark

TOKYO, Dec. 23 (AP)—Sony Corp. announced today its consolidated net income for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 rose 82.8 per cent to 30.89 billion yen (\$104 million) from 16.79 billion yen the previous year—a new record for the electronics company.

Sales in the fiscal year rose 13.3 per cent to 463.5 billion yen from 408.8 billion yen in fiscal 1975, also an all-time high.

In light of the favorable results, the company decided to raise the dividend on the parent company's shares to 1250 yen a share from 750 yen in the prior year.

Overseas sales for the Sony group totaled 272.45 billion yen, or 58.8 per cent of total sales, a 21.5-per-cent gain from the prior year when overseas sales accounted for 44.7 per cent of all sales.

Domestic sales rose 3.1 per cent from the previous year to total 191.07 billion yen.

Noboru Yoshii, a senior managing director of Sony, said that the company expects earnings to increase about 20 per cent during the current fiscal year ending next October, while sales are projected to rise by 15 per cent.

He said Sony planned to increase its investment overseas to about 30 billion yen in 1977, compared with about 15 billion yen during 1976. The investment will be concentrated in already established facilities abroad.

Mixed Outlook  
Seen for France

PARIS, Dec. 23 (AP)—A moderately optimistic outlook for the French economy next year, with inflation slowing and an improved foreign trade position, is seen by the official National Statistics Institute in its annual end-of-year report.

On the minus side, however, industrial production is expected to stagnate or decline slightly in the next few months, resulting in an increase of only 0.5 per cent in the creation of new jobs which would be insufficient to absorb newcomers on the labor market and reduce the current record unemployment.

The institute said it does not foresee any upturn in industrial investment until corporate operating profits show some improvement. Despite an expected slowdown in wage increases, this is not predicted to have a dampening effect on activity, the report says.

4 Steel Firms  
Set Joint Policy

BRUSSELS, Dec. 23 (AP)—Four Belgian steel companies, Cockerill Metallurgique, Hotchkiss, Sambre, Forges de Thy-Marcinelle & Moreau and Laminiers de Ruis, announced yesterday they have signed an accord on close cooperation.

The companies pledged to regularly exchange all information and jointly define production methods with the aim of improving them the best way possible, a communiqué stated.

## Japan Steel Output Cut

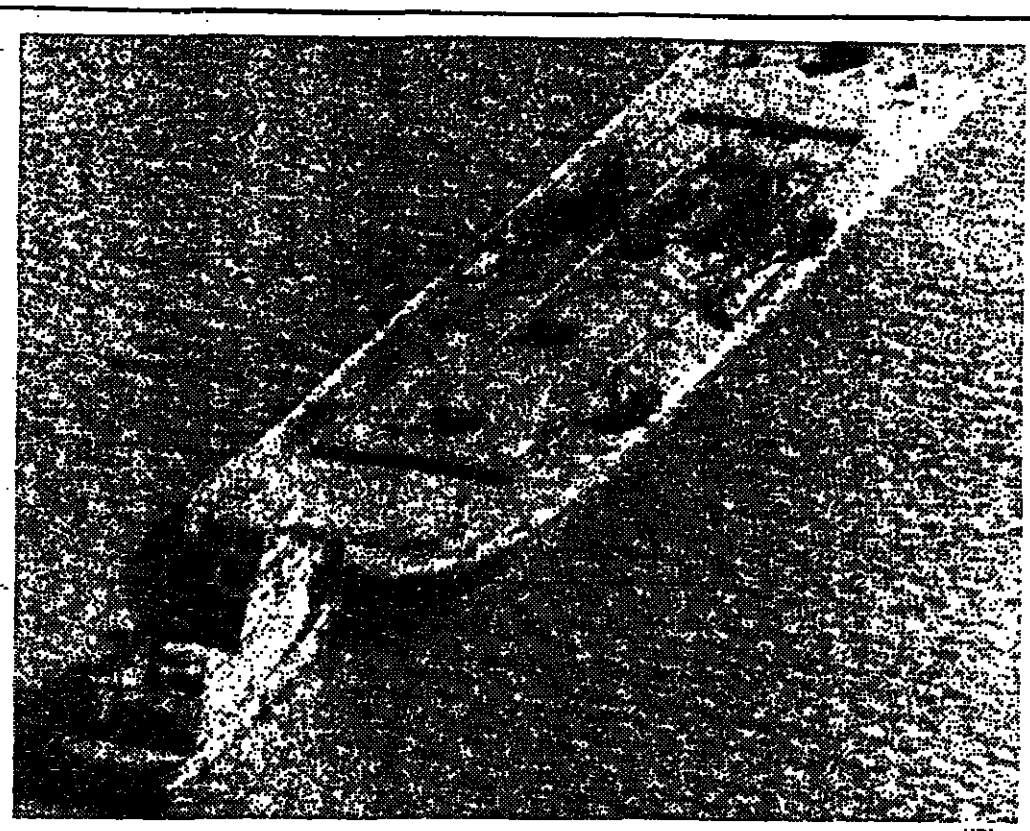
TOKYO, Dec. 23 (AP)—Japan's crude steel production in the fourth quarter of fiscal 1976 to stagnate or decline slightly in the next few months, resulting in an increase of only 0.5 per cent in the creation of new jobs which would be insufficient to absorb newcomers on the labor market and reduce the current record unemployment.

The institute said it does not foresee any upturn in industrial investment until corporate operating profits show some improvement. Despite an expected slowdown in wage increases, this is not predicted to have a dampening effect on activity, the report says.

## Adjustment of the Notice of Redemption published on Wednesday, 22nd December, 1976 on Page 19:

This Redemption Notice concerned the Holders of EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY U.S. \$60,000,000 9 1/4% bonds of 1976 due 1986 and not 1981, as previously stated.

BAIQUER INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG Fiscal Agent.



AGROUND—Barge with 1.7 million gallons of oil ran aground in the Potomac River near Dahlgren, Va., Thursday. No spillage and no comment from tugboat pilot.

Also Confesses to Wrongdoing  
Ex-Head of Pertamina Accuses Associate

HONG KONG, Dec. 23 (AP)—Pertamina's former president-director, Lt. Gen. Ibnu Sutowo, has bitterly accused a former key associate of trying to defraud Indonesia's troubled state oil company and, at the same time, has admitted to serious wrongdoings himself while head of Pertamina.

The accusations, against Geneva shipping tycoon Bruce Rappaport and other former associates, were made in an effort to help Indonesia extricate itself from massive commitments in the international tanker market. The attacks and personal confession represent Lt. Gen. Sutowo's first statement to become public since he was fired from Pertamina earlier this year.

The development is the most important, and starting, to date in a dispute that is being closely watched in international financial circles. Indonesia, among the developing nations most deeply in debt, faces tanker contracts totaling more than \$2 billion over a decade.

As a result of court cases with foreign shipowners, bankers have ruled the nation might be technically in default on major foreign bank loans totaling at least \$850 million.

Gen. Sutowo's statement came in an affidavit filed in a New York state court yesterday in connection with a dispute between Pertamina and a Panamanian company that claims it is owed money on several charter agreements with Pertamina.

Although the statement was filed only in the one lawsuit, it appears to have broader implications for Indonesia's defense against a number of shipping claims.

Based in Geneva  
The Panamanian company, Martiropo Compania Naviera SA, is part of the Inter Maritime group of Geneva, which played a major role in putting together a fleet of about two dozen ocean-going tankers for Pertamina. Mr. Rappaport, Inter Maritime's chairman, was closely involved in arranging a number of charters for Pertamina.

In his affidavit, Lt. Gen. Sutowo:

- Described how he signed "approximately 1,600" promissory notes, without reading them, to provide collateral that Mr. Rappaport could use in raising off-world business associates. About 480 of the notes in favor of Martiropo, Lt. Gen. Sutowo said, had a face value of \$364.1 million.
- Confessed he asked Mr. Rappaport for a \$2.5-million loan, put the money in his personal bank account and never repaid it.
- Said he failed to seek legally

Italy Reduces Tax  
On Alien Cash Buying

ROME, Dec. 23 (Reuters)—The Italian government today announced it was halving its 7-per-cent tax on purchases of foreign currency, in force since October to discourage speculation against the lira.

Treasury Minister Gaetano Stamatelli said the cut would come into force on Monday. From Jan. 3, the tax would be reduced each week by a further 0.5 per cent, disappearing entirely on Feb. 13.

N.Y. Prices See-Saw  
In Pre-Holiday Session

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (IHT)—After an early rise, New York Stock Exchange prices today ran into the usual seasonal influences and then followed a mixed path in active trading.

With the New York Stock Exchange closed tomorrow for the Christmas holiday, analysts said many large institutional investors appeared to be solely concerned with rearranging their portfolios before the three-day weekend.

Aerospace shares were among the widest movers as a result of special news. And apart from some price swings of a point or so in certain glamorous and blue chips, movement generally was confined to fractions.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 0.64 at 985.62. At 3 o'clock it was down 0.66. Volume totaled 21.56 million shares, compared with 25.97 million yesterday. Advances outnumbered declines by about 730 to about 720.

Heavily traded Southern dipped 1 1/2 to 16 on 489,000 NYSE shares, big-block trading accounting for most of the activity.

Technicare, also active, climbed 2 to 37. It said its earnings for the second fiscal quarter ending Dec. 31 should increase significantly over the 50 cents a share earned in the same period last year.

United Technologies rose 1 1/8 to 38. The Army selected the firm's Sikorsky aircraft division for the production of a new troop transport helicopter. It reportedly has a potential worth of more than \$3 billion over the next eight years.

Boeing, which also had been in the running for the Army contract, fell 1 3/8 to 44.

Sony eased 1 1/2 to 9 1/2. It reported higher earnings for the year and predicted further increases.

Trans World Airlines fell 1 1/2 to 11. A published report outlined numerous problems confronting the carrier.

Du Pont lost 2 3/4 to 136 1/2, while U.S. Steel surrendered 3 1/4 to 50 1/4 after having been down more than a point.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mostly higher in active trading. The Amex index rose 0.64 to 105.50.

A wave of buying forced shorts to cover positions and soybean futures advanced 6 cents a bushel in the closing minutes of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The activity in soybeans strongly influenced a turnaround in price levels in several other pits. Wheat futures closed nearly 4 cents higher while corn was up 1 1/4 and oats 2 1/2, even for one depressed option. Soybean meal advanced \$2.50 a ton, and soybean oil rose 1 1/2 cent a pound.

U.K. Oil Firms  
In Agreement on  
N. Sea Oil Output

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—British oil firms have reached a basic agreement with two of the largest foreign-owned oil companies operating in the North Sea to extend the government's participation in offshore oil development and to ultimately give the government control of almost half of the total crude output.

Anthony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, told the House of Commons today that British National Oil Corp. (BNOC) has reached "an understanding on the principles" of an agreement with Shell (U.K.) Ltd. and Esso Petroleum Co. to allow state participation in their North Sea oil operations.

Although details of the accord will not be announced until Jan. 5, when a memorandum of principles will be signed with each company, it is believed that the arrangement will give the state-run BNOC the option to buy up to 51 per cent of the crude production, at market prices from the companies' North Sea operations.

Shell and Esso, units of the Royal Dutch Shell Group and Exxon Corp. of the United States, operate in some of the richest known fields in the North Sea, including Brent, Auk, Cormorant and Dunlin.

The negotiations with the government, which grew more intense over the past three months, had been stalled over the issue of how extensive BNOC's role would be in the operations of Shell and Esso.

It is thought that the companies stressed a desire for an arrangement under which they could retain control of most, and possibly all, the oil produced from their fields.

Part of the reason for the breakthrough in the talks stemmed from remarks by Mr. Benn that the companies had to reach an agreement with the government if they wished to be considered in the next round of licensing expected next month.

## IMF Group May Seek Mideast Funds

PARIS, Dec. 22 (AP)—Although the Group of Ten industrialized countries managed to find several billion dollars to cover an International Monetary Fund loan for Britain, they raised doubts about how long they can cope without a direct role by a Middle East oil state.

If close links can be worked out with an oil-rich country such as Saudi Arabia, it would immensely ease Western financial problems, planners reason. But it would also mean giving the oil exporters direct influence over the economic policies of Western borrowers.

The group's decision to cover the loan leaves only formalities remaining before Britain can start drawing its nearly \$3.9-billion loan from the IMF next month.

The 128-country IMF is itself so short of hard-currency cash that it had to turn to the group for the equivalent of \$2.97 billion in loans. Switzerland offered a further \$347.7 million.

The Group of Ten's loans to the IMF will almost halve the \$8-billion reserve that was created in 1962 by 10 IMF members, thus giving rise to the Group of Ten and its role as the inner-circle forum for major Western financial powers.

With the likelihood of the IMF approaching the industrialized nations for help with an expected Italian borrowing request, and perhaps a sizable one from Portugal as well, what originally seemed to be an impressive backdrop for the IMF is coming to look dangerously meager.

That is what is making more urgent the idea of inviting a few of the richest members of the Organization of Petroleum Ex-

porting Countries into the deliberations of the Group of Ten, explains one Western source.

No thought is being given to outright membership, insiders make clear, but a precedent for close association in the group's secretive meetings exists in the present role of Switzerland, which is not an IMF member.

So far, the idea of a "consultative" role for oil states has been a matter of corridor conversation rather than a formal agenda item among the treasury officials and central bankers who regularly take part in Group of Ten meetings.

The Saudis have not been consulted, it is understood, but some aides contend that the idea might well be appealing to the Saudis, both because their surplus cash would help preserve the soundness of economies in which they have an investment and oil sales stake and because it would allow them to help shape anti-inflationary policies as a condition of taking part in Group of Ten lending.

## W. German Car Sales

FLensburg, West Germany, Dec. 23 (AP)—Registrations of new passenger vehicles in West Germany totaled 177,100 in November, up 14.5 per cent from 154,700 in the year-earlier period, the Federal Motor Vehicle Office reported.



## Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Asahi Glass	231	100.00
Canon	230	100.00
Dai Nippon	229	100.00
Fuji Photo	228	100.00
Honda Motor	227	100.00
Kia Motor	226	100.00
Nissan	225	100.00
Sanyo	224	100.00
Toshiba	223	100.00
Yamaha	222	100.00
Yokohama	221	100.00
Toyota Motor	220	100.00

## International Stock Indexes

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amsterdam	231	100.00
Brussels	230	100.00
Frankfurt	229	100.00
London	228	100.00
Paris	227	100.00
Stockholm	226	100.00
Zurich	225	100.00

## Toronto Stocks

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Alcan	231	100.00
Bell Canada	230	100.00
Imperial Oil	229	100.00
Inco	228	100.00
Noranda	227	100.00
Placer Dome	226	100.00
Shawmut	225	100.00
Toronto-Dominion	224	100.00
Westbank	223	100.00
Xerox	222	100.00

## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Dec. 23

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amgen	231	100.00
Boehringer	230	100.00
Boeing	229	100.00
Chrysler	228	100.00
Eastman	227	100.00
Exxon	226	100.00
General Electric	225	100.00
IBM	224	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	223	100.00
McDonald's	222	100.00

## Currency Rates

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amsterdam	231	100.00
Brussels	230	100.00
Frankfurt	229	100.00
London	228	100.00
Paris	227	100.00
Stockholm	226	100.00
Zurich	225	100.00

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amsterdam	231	100.00
Brussels	230	100.00
Frankfurt	229	100.00
London	228	100.00
Paris	227	100.00
Stockholm	226	100.00
Zurich	225	100.00

## Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amgen	231	100.00
Boehringer	230	100.00
Boeing	229	100.00
Chrysler	228	100.00
Eastman	227	100.00
Exxon	226	100.00
General Electric	225	100.00
IBM	224	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	223	100.00
McDonald's	222	100.00

## Montreal Stocks

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Alcan	231	100.00
Bell Canada	230	100.00
Imperial Oil	229	100.00
Inco	228	100.00
Noranda	227	100.00
Placer Dome	226	100.00
Shawmut	225	100.00
Toronto-Dominion	224	100.00
Westbank	223	100.00
Xerox	222	100.00

## Market Summary

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amgen	231	100.00
Boehringer	230	100.00
Boeing	229	100.00
Chrysler	228	100.00
Eastman	227	100.00
Exxon	226	100.00
General Electric	225	100.00
IBM	224	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	223	100.00
McDonald's	222	100.00

## Eurocurrency

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amgen	231	100.00
Boehringer	230	100.00
Boeing	229	100.00
Chrysler	228	100.00
Eastman	227	100.00
Exxon	226	100.00
General Electric	225	100.00
IBM	224	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	223	100.00
McDonald's	222	100.00

## European Markets

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amgen	231	100.00
Boehringer	230	100.00
Boeing	229	100.00
Chrysler	228	100.00
Eastman	227	100.00
Exxon	226	100.00
General Electric	225	100.00
IBM	224	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	223	100.00
McDonald's	222	100.00

## Japan, French Banks

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amgen	231	100.00
Boehringer	230	100.00
Boeing	229	100.00
Chrysler	228	100.00
Eastman	227	100.00
Exxon	226	100.00
General Electric	225	100.00
IBM	224	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	223	100.00
McDonald's	222	100.00

## Paris, French Banks

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amgen	231	100.00
Boehringer	230	100.00
Boeing	229	100.00
Chrysler	228	100.00
Eastman	227	100.00
Exxon	226	100.00
General Electric	225	100.00
IBM	224	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	223	100.00
McDonald's	222	100.00

## Zurich

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amgen	231	100.00
Boehringer	230	100.00
Boeing	229	100.00
Chrysler	228	100.00
Eastman	227	100.00
Exxon	226	100.00
General Electric	225	100.00
IBM	224	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	223	100.00
McDonald's	222	100.00

## London

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amgen	231	100.00
Boehringer	230	100.00
Boeing	229	100.00
Chrysler	228	100.00
Eastman	227	100.00
Exxon	226	100.00
General Electric	225	100.00
IBM	224	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	223	100.00
McDonald's	222	100.00

## U.S. Commodity Prices

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amgen	231	100.00
Boehringer	230	100.00
Boeing	229	100.00
Chrysler	228	100.00
Eastman	227	100.00
Exxon	226	100.00
General Electric	225	100.00
IBM	224	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	223	100.00
McDonald's	222	100.00

## London Com

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amgen	231	100.00
Boehringer	230	100.00
Boeing	229	100.00
Chrysler	228	100.00
Eastman	227	100.00
Exxon	226	100.00
General Electric	225	100.00
IBM	224	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	223	100.00
McDonald's	222	100.00

## London Meta

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amgen	231	100.00
Boehringer	230	100.00
Boeing	229	100.00
Chrysler	228	100.00
Eastman	227	100.00
Exxon	226	100.00
General Electric	225	100.00
IBM	224	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	223	100.00
McDonald's	222	100.00

## Paris Com

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amgen	231	100.00
Boehringer	230	100.00
Boeing	229	100.00
Chrysler	228	100.00
Eastman	227	100.00
Exxon	226	100.00
General Electric	225	100.00
IBM	224	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	223	100.00
McDonald's	222	100.00

## Federal Deposit Insurance

Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amgen	231	100.00
Boehringer	230	100.00
Boeing	229	100.00
Chrysler	228	100.00
Eastman	227	100.00
Exxon	226	100.00
General Electric	225	100.00
IBM	224	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	223	100.00
McDonald's	222	100.00

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Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amgen	231	100.00
Boehringer	230	100.00
Boeing	229	100.00
Chrysler	228	100.00
Eastman	227	100.00
Exxon	226	100.00
General Electric	225	100.00
IBM	224	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	223	100.00
McDonald's	222	100.00

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Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amgen	231	100.00
Boehringer	230	100.00
Boeing	229	100.00
Chrysler	228	100.00
Eastman	227	100.00
Exxon	226	100.00
General Electric	225	100.00
IBM	224	100.00
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McDonald's	222	100.00

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Dec. 23, 1976	Price	Yen
Amgen	231	100.00
Boehringer	230	100.00
Boeing	229	100.00
Chrysler	228	100.00
Eastman	227	100.00
Exxon	226	100.00
General Electric	225	100.00
IBM	224	100.00
Johnson & Johnson	223	100.00
McDonald's	222	100.00

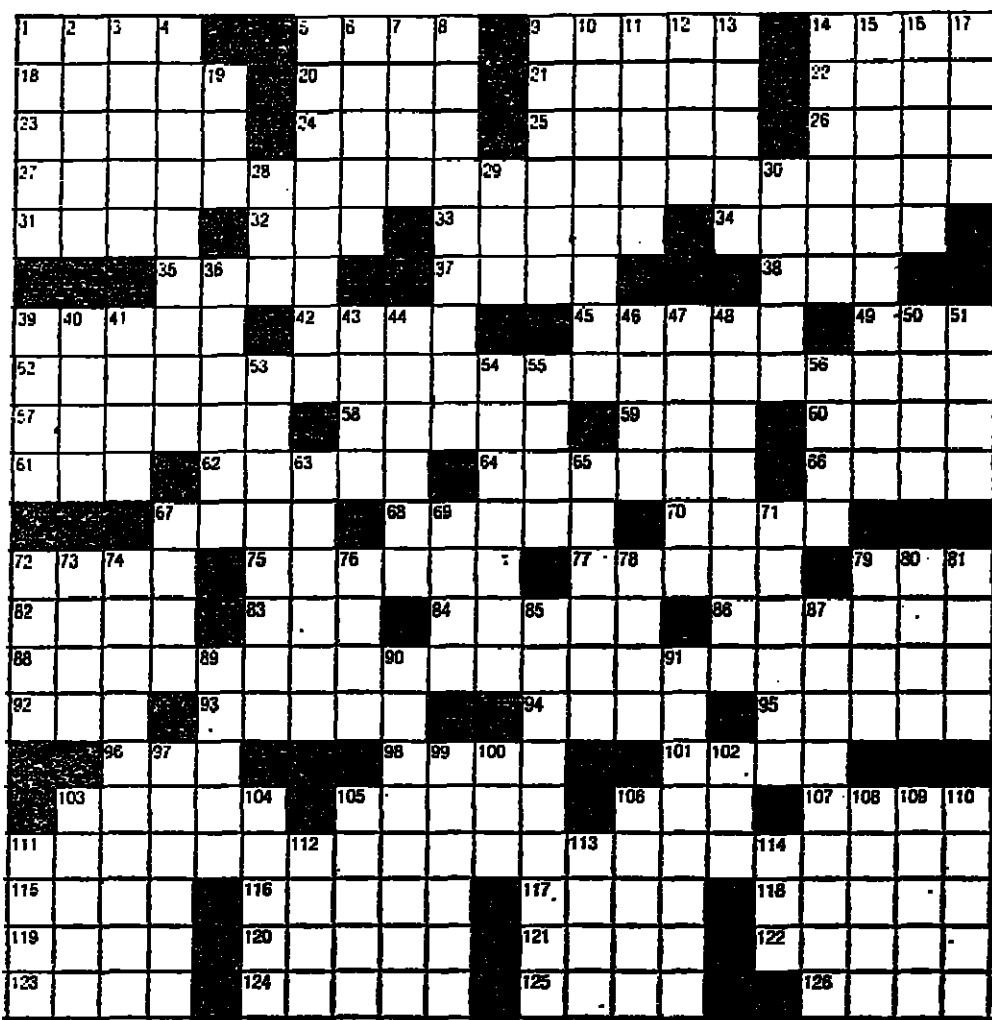






Edited by  
WILL WENG

## PARTYGOER'S LAMENT—By Frances Hansen

[illegible]

## TALKING WOMAN

**By Shana Alexander. Delacorte. 271 pp. \$8.95.**

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

C F			C F				
ALGABRE	11	57	Cloudy	MADRID	2	77	Overcast
ALICEFISH	1	57	Cloudy	MILAN	9	85	Clear
ANKARA	1	57	Overcast	MOSCOW	2	80	Overcast
ATHENS	9	48	Rain	MOSCOW	2	80	Overcast
BAHIA	18	61	Cloudy	MUNICH	2	78	Overcast
BARRAS	1	57	Cloudy	NEW YORK	2	78	Clear
BELGIN	2	36	Cloudy	OSLO	12	40	Cloudy
BELLES	1	30	Fog	OSLO	16	11	Clear
BELMONT	1	57	Cloudy	PARIS	4	29	Fog
BELMONT	1	57	Fog	PEABODY	1	57	Overcast
BELMONT	1	57	Fog	ROME	15	20	Clear
CASABLANCA	18	61	Cloudy	SOFA	1	24	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	15	34	Overcast	ST. LOUIS	1	18	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	15	29	Clear	ST. LOUIS	1	18	Clear
DUBLIN	9	48	Overcast	TEHRAN	1	20	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	48	Rain	TEL AVIV	1	20	Clear
EL PASO	1	57	Overcast	TOKYO	1	15	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	1	34	Overcast	VIENNA	1	20	Clear
GENEVA	1	34	Overcast	WARSZAWA	2	56	Cloudy
HAVANA	1	57	Overcast	WASHINGTON	4	29	Clear
ISTANBUL	7	45	Cloudy	ZURICH	5	51	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Clear				
LEON	1	57	Rain				
LONDON	8	16	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	10	24	Cloudy				

(Continued) readings: U.S. Coast  
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

## ADVERTISEMENT

December 21, 1974

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following numerical symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the (M) - monthly; (W) - weekly; (M) - monthly; (R) - regularly; (I) - irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(14) Barroed .....	SP 42.28	(15) Alexander Fund .....	47.96
(14) Combar .....	SP 72.26	(14) Trussard Int'l. Fd. (L&P) ..	31.47
(14) Dreyfus .....	SP 46.21	(14) Trussard Int'l. Fd. (L&P) ..	31.47
(14) Stollberg .....	SP 46.21	(15) Brown .....	51.02
BANK OF NEW ERNST & CO.		(14) Can. Gas. & Energy Fd. ....	51.14
(14) Can. Gas. & Energy Fd. ....	SP 42.28	(14) Can. Gas. & Energy Fd. ....	51.14
(14) Can. Gas. & Energy Fd. ....	SP 42.28	(14) Can. Gas. & Energy Fd. ....	51.14
(14) Can. Gas. & Energy Fd. ....	SP 42.28	(14) Can. Gas. & Energy Fd. ....	51.14
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		(14) Cleveland Off-shore Fd. ....	3315.56
(14) Capital Int'l. ....	SP 12.12	(14) Cleveland Off-shore Fd. ....	3315.56
(14) Capital Int'l. ....	SP 12.12	(14) Cleveland Off-shore Fd. ....	3315.56
CREDIT SUISSE		(14) Convert. Int'l. B. Corps. ....	51.12
(14) Credit Suisse .....	SP 42.28	(14) Convert. Int'l. B. Corps. ....	51.12
(14) Credit Suisse .....	SP 42.28	(14) Convert. Int'l. B. Corps. ....	51.12
(14) Credit Suisse .....	SP 42.28	(14) Convert. Int'l. B. Corps. ....	51.12
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		(14) D.C.G. ....	539.92
(14) D.C.G. ....	SP 42.28	(14) D.C.G. ....	539.92
(14) D.C.G. ....	SP 42.28	(14) D.C.G. ....	539.92
(14) D.C.G. ....	SP 42.28	(14) D.C.G. ....	539.92
FIDELITY		(14) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) .....	51.12
(14) Fidelity .....	SP 42.28	(14) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) .....	51.12
(14) Fidelity .....	SP 42.28	(14) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) .....	51.12
(14) Fidelity .....	SP 42.28	(14) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) .....	51.12
G.T. (BRIMUDA) LIMITED		(14) Drexel .....	51.12
(14) G.T. (BRIMUDA) LIMITED .....	SP 42.28	(14) Drexel .....	51.12
(14) G.T. (BRIMUDA) LIMITED .....	SP 42.28	(14) Drexel .....	51.12
(14) G.T. (BRIMUDA) LIMITED .....	SP 42.28	(14) Drexel .....	51.12
JARDINE FLEMING		(14) Drexel .....	51.12
(14) Jardine Fleming .....	SP 42.28	(14) Drexel .....	51.12
(14) Jardine Fleming .....	SP 42.28	(14) Drexel .....	51.12
(14) Jardine Fleming .....	SP 42.28	(14) Drexel .....	51.12
LLOYD'S INTERNATIONAL MUT. S.A.		(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
(14) Lloyd's International Mut. S.A. ....	SP 42.28	(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
(14) Lloyd's International Mut. S.A. ....	SP 42.28	(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
(14) Lloyd's International Mut. S.A. ....	SP 42.28	(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
PROPERTY GROUPE OVERS. Ltd.		(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
(14) Property Groupe Overs. Ltd. ....	SP 42.28	(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
(14) Property Groupe Overs. Ltd. ....	SP 42.28	(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
(14) Property Groupe Overs. Ltd. ....	SP 42.28	(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
SIFRO		(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
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(14) Sifro .....	SP 42.28	(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
SOFIO GROUPE GENEVA		(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
(14) Sofio Groupe Geneva .....	SP 42.28	(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
(14) Sofio Groupe Geneva .....	SP 42.28	(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
(14) Sofio Groupe Geneva .....	SP 42.28	(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
SWISS BANK CORP.		(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
(14) Swiss Bank Corp. ....	SP 42.28	(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
(14) Swiss Bank Corp. ....	SP 42.28	(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
(14) Swiss Bank Corp. ....	SP 42.28	(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
(14) Union Bank of Switzerland .....	SP 42.28	(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
(14) Union Bank of Switzerland .....	SP 42.28	(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
(14) Union Bank of Switzerland .....	SP 42.28	(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKF.		(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
(14) Union Investment Frankfurt .....	SP 42.28	(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
(14) Union Investment Frankfurt .....	SP 42.28	(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12
(14) Union Investment Frankfurt .....	SP 42.28	(14) First Intern'l. Fd. ....	51.12

ONE major difference between men and women in my generation," writes Shana Alexander, "is that women have to be more people than men, or to play more roles... some of mine are Herr Doctor Alexander (eminent shrink); Granny Alexander (wise woman); Mrs. Shana Alexander (wife); Miss Shana (gossip, as in *Mis Rona*); Pollyanna; Funny Lady (wryly self-critical); M. Alexander; Cassandra; Bob Sister; Kid Sister; The Wife of Bath (very difficult) and a few others." Interested readers may readily identify them here, but add to the list "Talking Woman," a collection of her essays, interviews, and assorted pieces, as well as her post-mortem comments on them. Most of these pieces have been taken from *Life* magazine and *Newsweek*, where she was a regular columnist, a few from *McCall's*, which she edited for a short period.

Miss Alexander is one of those rare writers who can be witty without ever being cruel: who can be deeply personal without making you feel you opened the wrong door; profound without sounding portentous; emotional without being sentimentality. She is a woman who has isolated women raised to the nth power. She has a stunning sense of discretion. I also think that, in some way which I am rather wary of trying to define, she is a very feminine writer. This remark rests on the assumption that there are differences, significant differences, between men and women of her generation, and that she made a virtue of them.

Maybe the doctor is "the native cowardice and abysmal crudity" of most such fights, in which both persons generally "hit below the belt." Everybody, says Bach, is always to some degree angry and we must learn to "program" the resultant aggression, for "real life is not a series of blows to be fought." When both fighters "win," the reward is "an increased area of relatedness."

Bach's various stages of intimacy have the ring of inevitability. My favorites are "the courtship stage" in which couples attack each other and engage in the talk "the honeymoon," which is like the morning after, when husband and wife first realize

The pieces in "Talking Woman" range from an interview with Marion Brando that took seven years to write, to the birth of the newspaper, the telephone, and the radio. They vary in length from a few paragraphs to several thousand words. And while some of them were written early in the 1960s, some are not dated because Miss Alexander has issued them on the topical. She tells us that she majored in anthropology in college, and it seems to me that her journalism, like all the best of the genre, is anthropological. Who are these creatures who are the bizarre customs and what is their mythology that makes them behave as they do? Speaking of her column, "The Feminine Eye," Miss Alexander observes that "...at age 39, I learned to use the word 'I' less and to write 'T' for the first time..." Then she adds: "The distance from third person to first is the longest throw in journalism."

Everybody with a typewriter seems to have written about Judy Garland. (It is not true: It only takes that way.) But Miss Alexander has this to say about her: "She is part bluebird, part phoenix." Watching her perform, "one has the feeling that Miss Garland is about to be cut a vein." The star's performance is so good that sometimes she feels nauseated, forming made her feel nauseated or dizzy. "You are never alone as when you are ill on stage. The most nightmarish feeling in the world is to suddenly feel like throwing up in front of 4,000 people." I think that everyone who writes for a deadline, including

his remarks about what actors learn from watching people: "Knowing how much spit you've got in your mouth, and where the weight of your elbows is."

Here's the end of the author's interview with James Cagney: "We shook hands in the doorway in the dark, and suddenly he tapped out an intricate step, a tiny ruffle and trill of feet on the polished floor. 'Before you go off to do a little something extra, so they'll remember you,' he said." Miss Alexander did not need the lesson in her own field.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for *The New York Times*.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for *The New York Times*.

## PEANUTS



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**BEEBLE  
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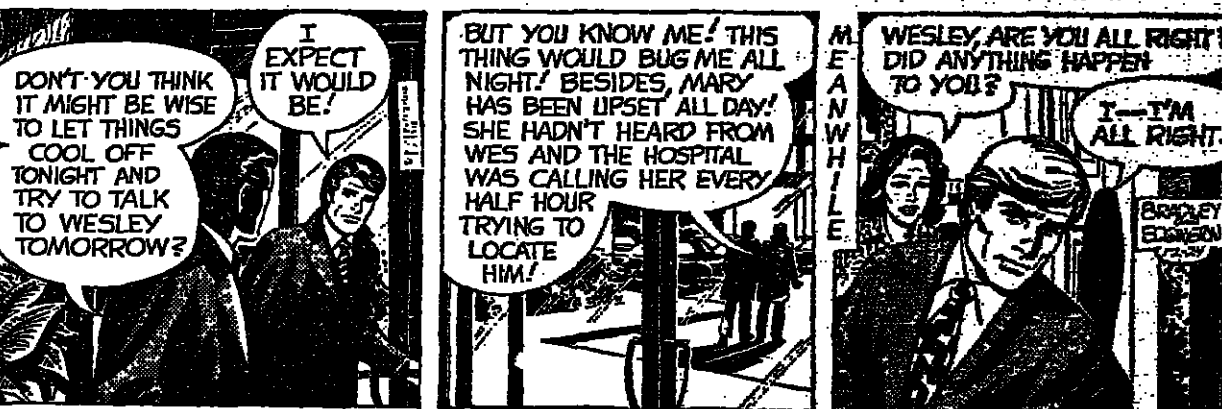
**WIZARD**  
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**ANDY  
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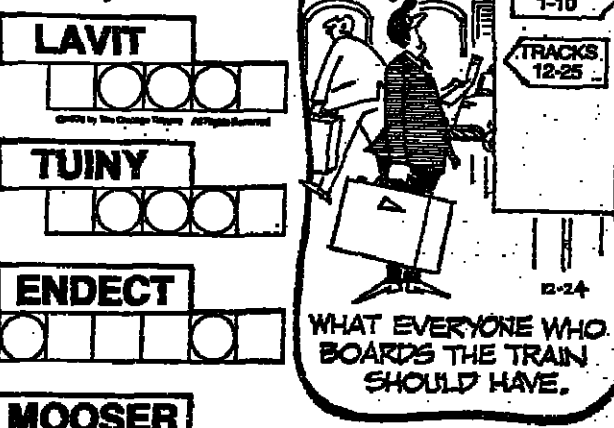


2



# JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER  
here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's  
Jumble: HAVEN KITTY STYLUS BAUBLE  
Answer: Could be silent. How to find out—"LISTEN"

# DENNIS THE MENACE



"CALM DOWN," SHE SAYS... LIKE IT WAS THE NIGHT BEFORE FATHER'S DAY!"







